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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1872. NO. 224.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, May 28.—*In the House of Commons* this evening, *Mr. Gladstone* replied very briefly to the questions put last night by Messrs. *Disraeli* and *Horsman* concerning the supplemental article. He made no statement of importance, and added nothing to the information already possessed by the public on the subject.

A lively sensation was created in the House this evening by a bold protest from Tom Hughes against horse racing and the usual adjournment of Parliament for the Derby day, which occurs to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone moved that the House adjourn until Tuesday. Mr. Hughes, on rising to oppose the motion, was received with ironical cheers and laughter. He pointed to the fact that the House adjourned only two hours on Ascension Day for divine worship, and now proposed to adjourn twenty-four hours for the Derby. It was incompatible with the dignity of the Commons to recognize horse racing. The English race-courses had introduced the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling which had ever disgraced any country. While he was opposed to the species of amusement, he believed in many sports, like international boat races, cricket and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck, and thought they should be encouraged. The motion for adjournment was carried by a vote of 212 to 58.

Tone of the English Press.

LONDON, May 28.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on the supplemental article to the treaty formed the subject of leading editorial articles in the morning journals. The answer of Gladstone is regarded as unsatisfactory, as it adds nothing to the information already obtained.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VIENNA, May 28.—Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of Emperor Francis Joseph, died this morning of typhoid fever.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Figaro* announces, on what it claims to be the best authority, that Mollie Catherine Nilsson will be married to M. Rouseand in this city early in July next.

MADRID, May 28.—The Cortes assembled to-day. A resolution of censure directed against the late Ministry was rejected.

Advices of the 3d of April from the Philippine Islands report that the vessels of Spanish boats and several coasters were driven ashore on Cebee Island during a hurricane.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, has arrived.

HAVRE, May 28.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 28.—Consols, 92⅞. American bonds —5-20s, of 62, 90¾; 5-20s, of '65, 91⅞; 5-20s, of 67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes 85f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11¾d; middling Orleans 12d. California white wheat 12s 10d. Red western spring 11s 9d@12s; red winter 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s 6d.

M. E. BOOK CONCERN.

Disgraceful State of Its Accounts—No Balance Sheet Taken for Twenty Years—Cooked-Up Reports—Wholesale Peculation.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Yesterday afternoon the special committee appointed by the General Conference to investigate the charges against the Methodist Book Concern held a meeting, at which the reports of the sub-committees were presented. The chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the affairs of the bindery department reported that the accounts were in a most disgraceful state. In one case there was a blunder of over three thousand dollars against the bindery, made in footing up a column. It is said that Hoffman concealed this by carrying over sixteen thousand dollars from the previous year, and putting in four thousand dollars, which appears to have come from nowhere in particular. No statement can be found showing a balance sheet to have been taken in twenty years. There are many things in the accounts that are unexplained. The reports made to the annual Conference were not made from the ledger, nor did they correspond with the ledger. Judge Cooley, chairman of the sub-committee on leather, reported that the question had been submitted to three master binders, as to the amount of leather required to produce the amount of finished work turned out by the Book Concern in twenty-one months, and an average estimate placed it at more than $28,000 less than Hoffman charged the Concern. It was also shown that Hoffman had been in the habit of selling the leather of the Concern, and that there was a discrepancy in his pay account. Dr. Carlton, Sr., agent, said he had relied on Hoffman's honesty, consequently he was not responsible. The committee then went into secret session.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

Only Twelve of the Newfoundland Sealing Fleet Lost—The Loss of Life Less than Fifty.

BOSTON, May 28.—The reported wholesale destruction of the Newfoundland whaling fleet is not credited here. A letter from St. Johns by the last mail says that twelve vessels in all are lost or missing, but two or three of those missing have not been out so long as to be given up for lost. The crews of the vessels known to be destroyed were all saved, except forty-five out of sixty men on the brig Huntsman. Twenty-nine of these men leave widows, with about one hundred and fifty children, and subscriptions were being taken up to obtain means for their support.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A shipping merchant of this city, representing the Newfoundland firm of Harvey & Co., confirms the dispatch from Boston in reference to the exaggerated accounts of the sealing fleet disaster. He says the report is entirely false with respect to all but three vessels, and that he had advices of the safe return of most of the fleet.

POLITICAL.

Nomination for Congress.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 28.—The Republican convention for the Seventh Congressional district, held here to-day, nominated Judge Cason, of Lebanon, for Congress.

The Democratic Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Arrangements are now completed for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty representatives of the press on the floor at the National Republican Convention. Journalists desiring seats should apply at once to Gen. H. H. Bingham, chairman, Philadelphia, indorsing the word "Press" on the envelope.

News About the Insurrection in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 28.—The insurgents have again made their appearance in the Eastern Department. While the gunboat Cauto was entering the Bay of Banes she was fired on by a band of rebels who had taken up a position on the cliffs which overhang the channel. The channel is narrow and crooked, and the rebels had every chance to pour on the gunboat a deadly fire. The boat was kept on her course until an opportunity was afforded her to use her guns, when she opened fire on the rebels, and the cliff was soon evacuated. The commander, pilot and two of the sailors of the Canto were wounded.

A company belonging to the regiment of Espana, under command of the ex-insurgent Trujalos, captured and executed the insurgent Colonel Jaime Moreno and his two sons, and four others, and killed ten of the rebels under Vicente Garcia, during different engagements. The Spanish Captain Lazaro was killed. Colonel Gonzales Boet lately discovered a conspiracy against the Spaniards among the prisoners confined at Cuenca and Guamaro. It is reported that the conspiracy had extended to Sabanica, Las Tunas, Manzanillo and other places.

A report is current at Puerto Principe that the Spanish troops, during an engagement with Agramonte's band, killed twenty-two men and captured two officers. The same Spanish force also defeated a body of insurgents who were on their way to join the insurgent President by way of Southern Puerto.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The papier mache works in Springfield, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $70,000.

One negro was killed and two others seriously wounded in a run-mill row in St. Louis Monday night.

A man by the name of Peter Devine, supposed to belong in Chicago, was killed on the railroad near Cleveland yesterday.

The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Society was held in Boston yesterday. The Unitarian churches of the country contributed $110,000 for the relief of Chicago, and are liberally for Christian work.

The National Baptist Educational Convention met in Philadelphia, twenty-five States and territories being represented. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut, presided.

The first rail on the Lake Ontario Shore railroad was laid on Monday.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association held its annual Convention in Boston yesterday. William Lloyd Garrison presided.

The forged resignation trick is becoming epidemically common. Some would-be man of letters tried it on the Postmaster of New Haven, Connecticut, the other day—sending a document signed with his name to the Postmaster General. Inquiry by telegraph proved the forgery, however, and the plot failed.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1872.

SENATE.

The tax and tariff bill came up. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, his resolution of yesterday, applying the five-minute rule to the debate, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it as interfering with free debate. He was against caucus dictation, whereby the minority had come to rule the majority.

Mr. SHERMAN replied, stating that but one Senator had objected to his proposition [Mr. Sumner], who desired to engage in a political debate on the tariff bill. For his [Sherman's] part, he would remain in session until the end of his term rather than have the Senate forced in this way by one Senator to do that which it did not wish to do. His object in proposing to restrict the debate was to expedite public business. He was anxious to adjourn, and in order to adjourn at an early day the Senate must attend to the public business and nothing else. There had already been enough of political debate and wrangling. It was their duty to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation, and the Senate should confine itself to the tariff and tax bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he objected to any attempt to put the Senate in a straight-jacket.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would modify his resolution so as to apply only to amendments, leaving the debate open on the bill itself, but still excluding amendments not germaine to the bill.

Mr. SUMNER, who had been temporarily absent, said he understood that Mr. Sherman had stated that he [Sumner] intended to make a political speech on the tariff bill. He did assure that he and his friend from Missouri [Schurz] should have an opportunity to reply to the extraordinary attack made on them in the report of the committee on the French arms sales, but he did not intend to introduce that subject into this debate, unless the Senate, by refusing him an opportunity, should compel him to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the passage of this tariff bill should be obstructed by political debate, he would abandon the attempt to pass the bill, and would no longer attempt to restrain his political associates from joining in political debate. Indeed, he thought he would take part in it himself.

Mr. SUMNER—The lecture of the Senator from Ohio, if lecture it be, ought not to be addressed to me.

Mr. SHERMAN—It is not a lecture—it is only a notice.

Mr. Sherman's modified proposition was agreed to.

The question then was on concurring in the resolution to adjourn at twelve o'clock on Monday, 3d June.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to adjourn on Wednesday, 5th June, at 2 o'clock.

The resolution to adjourn at noon on Monday, 3d June, was concurred in, and the Senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill. The pending question was paper, which is included among the articles on which a reduction of ten per cent. on existing duties is provided for, was amended so as to read as follows: On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting books and other printed matter not herein specially provided for; provided, that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The paragraph in relation to books was struck out, so as to leave the present rates of duty unchanged. The paragraph in relation to copper was struck out, which also retains the present duty. The following section of the House bill was struck out: Section 5. That all acts and parts of acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commissions, brokerages, cost of transportation, shipment, transshipment and other like costs and incidental expenses incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

The rates on saltpetre were fixed as follows: on crude saltpetre, one cent per pound; on partially refined, one and a half cents per pound; refined, two cents per pound.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the additions to the free list made by the Finance Committee amounted to $600,000.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put assafœtida on the free list. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to put on the free list books in any language printed and manufactured twenty years before imported. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING said that scientific books ought to be admitted free, and suggested an amendment to that effect, but Messrs. SHERMAN and THURMAN argued that the term "scientific" might be construed to cover books of almost every kind, and the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages. Not agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike old brass off the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put calomel on the free list. Lost.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, and soon after took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed consideration of the tax and tariff bill. Mr. SHERMAN announced that he had invited the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be present, during the balance of the session on this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that when the bill now being considered as in Committee of the Whole should be reported to the Senate, he would offer an amendment to the paragraph putting on the free list logs and unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, the effect of which would be to put lumber on the free list. The paragraph was reserved for consideration in the Senate.

Mr. FLANAGAN gave notice that he would move to strike lumber from the free list, and the paragraph was reserved. The free list was then agreed to.

At Mr. SCOTT'S request the section allowing the importation in bond of lumber, hemp, manilla, iron and steel for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in foreign trade, was reserved. The section relating to the payment of a portion of the duties in legal tender notes, the section relating to the use of imported salt in bond for curing fish, and the section repealing the internal tax of the act of July, 1866, relating to moieties, were also reserved.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents a pound, and leave it at twenty cents as in the House bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was a salient point in this bill. The existing law imposed a tax of sixteen cents per pound on smoking and thirty-two cents on chewing tobacco, and the proposition of the House bill was to impose a uniform tax of twenty cents per pound. The effect of this would be to advance the revenue eight millions of dollars, and the effect of the Senate amendment would be to make a reduction of three million dollars less. As the bill came from the Committee on Finance, it would make an aggregate reduction of the revenue of over fifty-four million dollars, and one-half this was a greater reduction than was thought safe. If the present rates were retained, namely, sixteen cents on smoking and thirty-two cents on chewing tobacco, the aggregate reduction of the revenue by the bill would be only $51,500,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making the tax on the finer grades of tobacco thirty-two cents per pound, and the tax on cheap grade, excluding fine cut, shorts, sixteen cents per pound. All other amendments, so far as the bill was read, were agreed to, certain portions being reserved as stated above. Without voting on the tobacco question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill extending the Ku-Klux act until the end of the next regular session. Lost, 98 to 104, twenty Republicans voting in the negative.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate supplementary civil rights bill. Rejected, 113 to 83, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

After discussion, the bill to revive the commerce, navigation, &c., of the United States was reconsidered.

A conference report was made on the supplementary apportionment bill, stating that the Senate had receded from its amendments, which was agreed to.

Under the suspension of the rules a bill was passed to amend the bankruptcy law, giving a full pardon and removal of registers in bankruptcy to the United States courts, and making various other alterations in the law.

THE WILD WINDS.

Havoc Made by a Tornado in Missouri —Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Specials from Versailles and other points in Southwestern Missouri say that a terrible tornado passed over Morgan county on Saturday evening. On farms of Avery Fisher and others houses, barns, orchards, fences, &c., were completely destroyed. Jacob Blosser and a child were killed, and Mrs. Blosser, Avery Fisher and wife, and twelve others were wounded, only five of whom are expected to recover. In the vicinity of Florence a great number of houses, barns, &c., were destroyed. At Verona on Sunday night a tremendous rain fell, inundating a large part of the town and carrying away a railroad bridge and a large stretch of railroad track. The house of George Greenleaf was swept away and himself, his wife and his child drowned. In the valley of Spring river immense damage was done, whole farms being completely ruined. At Springfield and vicinity the rain fell in torrents the whole night, washing away the railroad track and doing much other damage.

Another Fatal Accident at Marion, Ind.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MARION, IND., May 28, 1872.

A short time after the boy named Woods was killed yesterday by a falling tree, another young man named Caleb Boots was crushed to death at one of the stone quarries about a mile north of this place. It appears that his dog ran a rabbit in among the stone, and in attempting to get it out, a large piece of flag stone fell on him, crushing him to death. Both the young men killed here yesterday were highly respected by all who knew them.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE ADJOURNMENT FIXED FOR MONDAY.

Important Measures Likely to Fail.

BITTER OPPOSITION TO GREELEY.

A Big Row in the Baltimore Convention.

Amendments to the Bankruptcy Law

DELAY IN CONCLUSION OF TREATY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1872.

Adjournment—State of Business.

A very little opposition was manifested in the Senate this morning to agreeing to adjourn next Monday. This arose from the desire on the part of a few to terminate the session tomorrow under the resolution already adopted, and render the extra session necessary, with a view of forcing the Ku-Klux bill. The action of the House, by refusing a majority vote for this bill, had the effect to bring the Senate to an agreement, and adjournment was fixed for Monday. The work of the House is well advanced, but the Senate will have difficulty in finishing. The Ku-Klux bill is regarded as dead, unless unusual efforts are made to pass it. This bill, with the civil rights and enforcement, are well down on the Speaker's table, and may not be reached, on which general work begins on measures there. The Ku-Klux bill can be reported from the Southern Outrage Committee at any time, but the vote to-day, 94 to 108, shows that at present there is no majority for it. Civil rights, on motion to suspend the rules and pass, had 113 to 83, and enforcement 115 to 87, so both can pass on a majority if any means can be devised to reach them without suspending the rules. The principal Republicans who voted against Ku-Klux were Ambler, Blair, Burchard, Farnsworth, Fukelnburg, Garfield, Hale, Hay, Peters, Sheldon, Smith, of Vermont, Stoughton, Taylor and Willard.

Strong Opposition to Greeley.

In spite of reports which claim nearly all the Democratic members for Greeley, many of them are at heart bitterly opposed to the idea of accepting him. Still, most of them agree that they can do nothing to stay the movement toward Greeley, but will allow due obedience to the general demand that members of Congress shall not assume to dictate. When the Convention meets many of the leaders who are quiet now will find means to express their views. Shrewd party leaders here are privately predicting a great row in the Baltimore Convention.

Condemnation of Property for Government Use.

Mr. Perry's bill to regulate the exercise of the right of eminent domain in securing a post office site in Cincinnati passed the House to-day. It provides that if the Secretary of the Treasury cannot agree with the owners of any property required for a site, he may institute and conduct proceedings in the name of the Southern District of Ohio, in the name of the United States. The powers of condemnation by jurors are the same as in the present State law, providing for the Public Buildings Works taking private property for the use of the State.

The Kansas Bribery.

A report on the Pomeroy branch of the Kansas case is expected to-morrow. Citizens of that State are making earnest efforts to induce the committee to delay the report, as they have agreed to do in the case of Caldwell, and take testimony during the recess in the State. Important testimony is promised. A number of witnesses have been examined here, among them ex-Governor Carney.

The Amendments to the Bankruptcy Law.

Which passed the House to-day, will probably go to the Senate and lie over till December. By the amended bill the time during which fifty cents on the dollar may be paid is extended until July 1st, 1873. Debts to the amount of five thousand dollars is exempt from assets for creditors, and all judgments obtained before the petition is filed are to be fully satisfied.

Personal.

Gen. Buell has arrived to testify before the House Military Committee.

The Democrats are asserting to-night that a letter has been received from George H. Pendleton, declaring for Greeley.

The Treaty.

Dispatches have been passing between Minister Schenck and the State Department today, regarding the exact wording of some portions of the Senate proposition. It is supposed there have been some mistakes in telegraphing. No further complications are apprehended by authorities, but this unexpected delay may render an executive session necessary.

Mr. Colfax's Chances.

The friends of Vice President Colfax claim that one hundred and sixty-two delegates are instructed for him, and that those uninstructed delegations he will receive enough to give him two hundred and eighty-two on the first ballot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS TO THE INDIANS.

The President to-day gave an audience to Red Cloud and his delegation of Indians. The President told them through the interpreter that we desired to do all we could to advance the interests of the Indians. We do not wish to remove them from their present territory without their consent, but if they will go to the Cherokee country we will set apart lands for themselves and their children. It is a large country, where they will never suffer from cold. We will build houses for their children, and will furnish cattle and supply them with produce, and encourage them in farming, and assist them in raising stock, and appoint for this purpose either Indians or white men as they shall prefer. We will also instruct them how to read and speak English, and otherwise contribute to their comfort. All the treaty obligations we have entered into with them will be kept by us so long as they respect them. The Indians then filed before the President, each shaking him by the hand as they slowly retired from the room.

MATRIMONIAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

Minark Kellogg, the artist, was to-day divorced from his wife Julia Logan Kellogg. She is to have custody of their only child. The petition charges abandonment of the husband by the wife more than a year ago. The case is one of incompatibility.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer, fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and very probably rain, will extend eastward over the upper lake region, lower Ohio valley and Tennessee on Wednesday. Southerly winds ranging very generally over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with light to fresh winds, and over the Middle and New England States, with westerly winds, the latter blowing somewhat violently over the lower lake region, with increased cloudiness and possibly threatening weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 27, 1872.

The Republican Convention assembled here to-day. Hon. W. C. Shurlock was elected President, and Oscar Small and Frank Miner, Secretaries. The ticket nominated is: For Congress, William Henry, Senate, J. S. Rutan, Assembly, S. D. Cross; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Henry Hice; Associate Judge, M. Lawrence; Sheriff, Chamberlin White; Register, J. J. Stokes; Commissioner, D. Neeley; Poor House Director, John White; Auditors, C. C. Riggs and Charles A. Hoon; Trustees of Academy, Dr. D McKinney and Samuel Morehead.

W. S. Shallenberger was elected Chairman of the County Committee, H. E. Moore, Secretary, and Henr A. Duff, Treasurer. Joseph Lellie, G. S. Barnes, Smith Curtis, S. A. Dickey, W. C. Fisher and W. C. Shurlock were appointed an Executive Committee, and M. T. Kennedy, G. N. Hamilton and G. W. Fields, Congressional Conferees; Capt. G. S. Barker, W. F. Damen and S. R. Patterson, Senatorial Conferees; H. R. Moore, J. Lellie and B. Wilde, Conferees for Delegate to Convention, and John Caughey, Jr., P. Miner and N. H. Foster, Legislative Conferees. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The vote for the four highest candidates for Sheriff was: White, 563; Daugh, 493; Chamberlin, 495; Martin, 482.

The Republican primary elections in Venango county on Saturday resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: For Congress, C. W. Griffillan; State Senate, Col. A. P. Duncan; Assembly, R. D. McCreary; Register and Recorder, Mr. Shaw; Associate Judge, Mr. Connelly; Commissioner, A. M. Turner; Constitutional Convention, Mr. Beebe.

Mississippi steamboats are beginning to discover that they can carry grain in bulk, as well as the barges. A steamer cleared from St. Louis for New Orleans the other day with fifteen thousand bushels of corn in bulk on her boiler deck. It is proposed to arrange bins in the hulls and on the boiler decks of Mississippi steamboats generally, hereafter.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says by marks on dock timbers in the rivers and ship-canals it is apparent that the water in Lake Michigan is two feet lower than it was a couple of years ago.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Allegheny County Republican Nominations.

Candidates for Assembly, Delegates to Constitutional Convention, Congress, Judiciary, and County Officers.

Yesterday the delegates from the several election districts of the county met in convention, or rather in several conventions, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices, and also candidates for Congress from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts. Following were the proceedings of the six conventions, which, notwithstanding the close fight made for several of the positions, were remarkably harmonious.

Convention No. 1.

FIRST—CITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

This convention, organized temporarily in one of the Grand Jury rooms, by calling S. F. Fulton to the chair, and appointing J. H. McElroy Secretary. The following gentlemen presented their credentials:

First ward—Wm. Diehl.
Second ward—R. B. Parkinson, (contested by C. L. Milliken).
Third ward—S. P. Fulton.
Fourth ward—W. W. Thompson.
Fifth ward—A. G. Kyper.
Sixth ward—J. Richardson.
Seventh ward—J. Bonebreak.
Eighth ward—A. Rigg.
Ninth ward—J. H. McElroy.
Fourteenth ward—John Fleming.

When the Second ward was called, R. B. Parkinson and C. E. Milliken presented credentials.

The temporary chairman and secretary were elected permanently to the same positions.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Diehl, Fleming and Bonebrake was then appointed on contested seats.

Before this committee came the disposition of the Second ward trouble. Testimony was given by representatives of the rival factions in the ward, after which the committee retired to deliberate. On its return, Mr. Diehl, chairman, announced that the committee had decided to throw the ward out altogether.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Messrs. H. B. McCormick and James Taylor were then nominated as candidates.

Subsequently Colonel Roger withdrew the name of Mr. Taylor, and Mr. McCormick was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND CITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Second Legislative District met in Grand Jury Room No. 2, and organized by choosing David Kirk, Esq., Chairman, and A. L. Pearson and Thomas MacConnell, Jr., Secretaries.

On motion S. J. Wainwright, Esq., was unanimously nominated for the Legislature.

General A. L. Pearson and H. G. Herron were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Wainwright of his nomination, and retired, soon after returning with the gentleman, who, in a few words of thanks, pledging himself to so act as to merit the good opinion of his constituents.

The convention then adjourned.

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

This, the third of the legislative conventions, met in District court room No. 1, where a temporary organization was effected by calling Dr. J. J. Johnston to the chair, and the election of Messrs. James McBrier, R. S. Hemmings, R. B. Coursin, James Martin and F. M. Magee Secretaries.

The list of seven districts was then called and representative from each presented credentials.

Mr. McBrier, of Allegheny, then nominated J. W. F. White as permanent President of the Convention.

D. A. Jones, of the South Side, nominated Joseph Walton. The latter gentleman declined in some time proposed, and Mr. White was elected unanimously.

The chairman on taking the chair addressed the Convention briefly. He would not attempt to make a speech, yet he felt like congratulating the republican party on the harmony which existed in the Southern District of Ohio, in the name of the United States. The powers of condemnation by jurors are the same as in the present State law, providing for the compensation. He felt also like congratulating that Republican principles had been established in the country, and that the Cincinnati platform being Republican and receiving the indorsement of the Democracy. He congratulated the party on the harmony which existed in the National Republican party, and said that the principles would prevail in the campaign under the old flag, and under a leader who was their old defeat and was always victorious. He urged Republicans to be united and vote for the nominees, and to nominate the best men that could be secured for the different offices.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's remarks, Messrs. Joseph Walton, J. M. Sisher, John O'Neill and Dr. A. S. Wilson were elected Vice Presidents, and the temporary secretaries were continued as permanent secretaries.

The Amendments to the Bankruptcy Law.

Which passed the House to-day, will probably go to the Senate and lie over till December. By the amended bill the time during which fifty cents on the dollar may be paid is extended until July 1st, 1873. Debts to the amount of five thousand dollars is exempt from assets for creditors, and all judgments obtained before the petition is filed are to be fully satisfied.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS TO THE INDIANS.

The President to-day gave an audience to Red Cloud and his delegation of Indians. The President told them through the interpreter that we desired to do all we could to advance the interests of the Indians. We do not wish to remove them from their present territory without their consent, but if they will go to the Cherokee country we will set apart lands for themselves and their children. It is a large country, where they will never suffer from cold. We will build houses for their children, and will furnish cattle and supply them with produce, and encourage them in farming, and assist them in raising stock, and appoint for this purpose either Indians or white men as they shall prefer. We will also instruct them how to read and speak English, and otherwise contribute to their comfort. All the treaty obligations we have entered into with them will be kept by us so long as they respect them. The Indians then filed before the President, each shaking him by the hand as they slowly retired from the room.

MATRIMONIAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

Minark Kellogg, the artist, was to-day divorced from his wife Julia Logan Kellogg. She is to have custody of their only child. The petition charges abandonment of the husband by the wife more than a year ago. The case is one of incompatibility.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer, fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and very probably rain, will extend eastward over the upper lake region, lower Ohio valley and Tennessee on Wednesday. Southerly winds ranging very generally over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with light to fresh winds, and over the Middle and New England States, with westerly winds, the latter blowing somewhat violently over the lower lake region, with increased cloudiness and possibly threatening weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 27, 1872.

The Republican Convention assembled here to-day. Hon. W. C. Shurlock was elected President, and Oscar Small and Frank Miner, Secretaries. The ticket nominated is: For Congress, William Henry, Senate, J. S. Rutan, Assembly, S. D. Cross; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Henry Hice; Associate Judge, M. Lawrence; Sheriff, Chamberlin White; Register, J. J. Stokes; Commissioner, D. Neeley; Poor House Director, John White; Auditors, C. C. Riggs and Charles A. Hoon; Trustees of Academy, Dr. D McKinney and Samuel Morehead.

W. S. Shallenberger was elected Chairman of the County Committee, H. E. Moore, Secretary, and Henr A. Duff, Treasurer. Joseph Lellie, G. S. Barnes, Smith Curtis, S. A. Dickey, W. C. Fisher and W. C. Shurlock were appointed an Executive Committee, and M. T. Kennedy, G. N. Hamilton and G. W. Fields, Congressional Conferees; Capt. G. S. Barker, W. F. Damen and S. R. Patterson, Senatorial Conferees; H. R. Moore, J. Lellie and B. Wilde, Conferees for Delegate to Convention, and John Caughey, Jr., P. Miner and N. H. Foster, Legislative Conferees. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The vote for the four highest candidates for Sheriff was: White, 563; Daugh, 493; Chamberlin, 495; Martin, 482.

The Republican primary elections in Venango county on Saturday resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: For Congress, C. W. Griffillan; State Senate, Col. A. P. Duncan; Assembly, R. D. McCreary; Register and Recorder, Mr. Shaw; Associate Judge, Mr. Connelly; Commissioner, A. M. Turner; Constitutional Convention, Mr. Beebe.

Mississippi steamboats are beginning to discover that they can carry grain in bulk, as well as the barges. A steamer cleared from St. Louis for New Orleans the other day with fifteen thousand bushels of corn in bulk on her boiler deck. It is proposed to arrange bins in the hulls and on the boiler decks of Mississippi steamboats generally, hereafter.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says by marks on dock timbers in the rivers and ship-canals it is apparent that the water in Lake Michigan is two feet lower than it was a couple of years ago.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Allegheny County Republican Nominations.

Candidates for Assembly, Delegates to Constitutional Convention, Congress, Judiciary, and County Officers.

Yesterday the delegates from the several election districts of the county met in convention, or rather in several conventions, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices, and also candidates for Congress from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts. Following were the proceedings of the six conventions, which, notwithstanding the close fight made for several of the positions, were remarkably harmonious.

Convention No. 1.

FIRST—CITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

This convention, organized temporarily in one of the Grand Jury rooms, by calling S. F. Fulton to the chair, and appointing J. H. McElroy Secretary. The following gentlemen presented their credentials:

First ward—Wm. Diehl.
Second ward—R. B. Parkinson, (contested by C. L. Milliken).
Third ward—S. P. Fulton.
Fourth ward—W. W. Thompson.
Fifth ward—A. G. Kyper.
Sixth ward—J. Richardson.
Seventh ward—J. Bonebreak.
Eighth ward—A. Rigg.
Ninth ward—J. H. McElroy.
Fourteenth ward—John Fleming.

When the Second ward was called, R. B. Parkinson and C. E. Milliken presented credentials.

The temporary chairman and secretary were elected permanently to the same positions.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Diehl, Fleming and Bonebrake was then appointed on contested seats.

Before this committee came the disposition of the Second ward trouble. Testimony was given by representatives of the rival factions in the ward, after which the committee retired to deliberate. On its return, Mr. Diehl, chairman, announced that the committee had decided to throw the ward out altogether.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Messrs. H. B. McCormick and James Taylor were then nominated as candidates.

Subsequently Colonel Roger withdrew the name of Mr. Taylor, and Mr. McCormick was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND CITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Second Legislative District met in Grand Jury Room No. 2, and organized by choosing David Kirk, Esq., Chairman, and A. L. Pearson and Thomas MacConnell, Jr., Secretaries.

On motion S. J. Wainwright, Esq., was unanimously nominated for the Legislature.

General A. L. Pearson and H. G. Herron were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Wainwright of his nomination, and retired, soon after returning with the gentleman, who, in a few words of thanks, pledging himself to so act as to merit the good opinion of his constituents.

The convention then adjourned.

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

This, the third of the legislative conventions, met in District court room No. 1, where a temporary organization was effected by calling Dr. J. J. Johnston to the chair, and the election of Messrs. James McBrier, R. S. Hemmings, R. B. Coursin, James Martin and F. M. Magee Secretaries.

The list of seven districts was then called and representative from each presented credentials.

Mr. McBrier, of Allegheny, then nominated J. W. F. White as permanent President of the Convention.

D. A. Jones, of the South Side, nominated Joseph Walton. The latter gentleman declined in some time proposed, and Mr. White was elected unanimously.

The chairman on taking the chair addressed the Convention briefly. He would not attempt to make a speech, yet he felt like congratulating the republican party on the harmony which existed in the Southern District of Ohio, in the name of the United States. The powers of condemnation by jurors are the same as in the present State law, providing for the compensation. He felt also like congratulating that Republican principles had been established in the country, and that the Cincinnati platform being Republican and receiving the indorsement of the Democracy. He congratulated the party on the harmony which existed in the National Republican party, and said that the principles would prevail in the campaign under the old flag, and under a leader who was their old defeat and was always victorious. He urged Republicans to be united and vote for the nominees, and to nominate the best men that could be secured for the different offices.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's remarks, Messrs. Joseph Walton, J. M. Sisher, John O'Neill and Dr. A. S. Wilson were elected Vice Presidents, and the temporary secretaries were continued as permanent secretaries.

Messrs. Mills, Coates and Shank were appointed a committee on contested seats.

The following were declared nominations in order. This was the say-note for the usual outcome, almost every friend of each of the candidates shouting out his name for nomination. After the list was announced that the names would be printed in alphabetical order, the following gentlemen were nominated:

Jas. W. Ballentine, Temperanceville.
Geo. K. Wilson, Sharpsburg.
Wm. M. Clancy, Allegheny City.
Arthur Hobson, Allegheny City.
Wm. T. Haymaker, Allegheny City.
Harry Horbach, Wilkins township.
John Cochran, Upper St. Clair township.
Alex. Millar, McKeesport.
John Cochran, Wilkins township.
J. D. Ramsey, Allegheny City.
W. B. Ross, Allegheny City.
H. K. Rose, Ross township.
Samuel Scott, Elizabeth township.
J. Martin Schafer, Birmingham.
John Fetterman, All

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

When Mr. Greeley was first nominated Republicans generally viewed the possibility of his becoming the nominee of the Democrats also with something like apprehension for the result. But the brief time since the Cincinnati Convention has changed this, and there is a growing wish among Republicans that Mr. Greeley may be nominated at Baltimore, as the very step best calculated to insure the re-election of General Grant. The Baltimore *American* takes this view of the situation, and it is the one which is forcing itself on the minds of close observers of the drift of public opinion. Let us have a square fight between Grant and Greeley. It remains with the Democrats to say whether we shall have it.

The Hon. Stanley Matthews is styled "a weathercock" by the Chicago *Tribune*, because he will not support Greeley. Mr. Matthews was the temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, as well as one of its original projectors. But knowing well by what means its action was controlled, as well as the utter unfitness of the candidate for the high office of President, he repudiates its decision, as do many others similarly situated. The truth is, Mr. Greeley is faring badly under the scrutiny to which he has subjected himself. Many things that made him popular, if they did not positively recommend him in his position as a journalist, are among the greatest weights he has to carry as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Matthews simply expresses the general conviction when he says Mr. Greeley is not fit for the Presidency, and Mr. Ferry, whose recent re-election to the United States Senate from Connecticut the "Liberals" so prematurely rejoiced over, only the more forcibly expresses the sentiment when he says "it would be midsummer madness" to intrust to him the grave affairs of the nation.

The latest and at the same time the most original argument adduced to show why Democrats ought to support the Cincinnati movement, and why, should they do so, it will be likely to succeed, is furnished by a writer in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who points out that the number of Jews who escaped from Egyptian bondage was about three millions, and the number of inhabitants in the American colonies during the revolutionary struggle about the same; while, according to statistics, there are now about three millions of Democratic voters in the United States. In this historico-numerical parallel he discerns a positive command to the faithful to avail themselves of the later Moses-Washington who (like poor Elia's "two single gentlemen rolled into one," has unexpectedly proffered his services for their deliverance. He therefore in the most eloquent manner appeals to this Democratic army of three millions "to rally to the support of the patriotic liberals who have sacrificed party for their country," and so on; closing his impassioned entreaty with the touching implication: "Give us liberty or give us Greeley!"—which is, however, merely a synodyme for the old patriotic cry of "Liberty or death," since that would be the outcome of Mr. Greeley's leadership, anyhow.

It is to be hoped the government at Washington may see fit to transmit immediate instructions to the proper authorities at New Orleans to prevent the disembarkation of the notorious Greek criminals said to be at present on their way to that port on board the Italian vessel *Agamemnon*, they having been liberated from imprisonment by the Greek government under condition of emigrating to the United States. These convicts, nine in number, among whom are four highway robbers and two murderers, appear to have been conveyed in irons on board the vessel by the Greek authorities for the express purpose of shipping them safely to this country, their manacles not being removed until the vessel was under way and escape impossible. It is difficult to conceive of a more wanton and flagrant violation of international comity and courtesy than that involved in this act of the Hellenic government, and it ought on no account to be permitted to profit by its wrongdoing. To say nothing of the right of the people to be protected from the importation of the criminal scum of European countries, it would seem that the government should by no means suffer such a willful infraction of the commonest obligations of one country to another to pass unrebuked. This whole matter of the expatriation of the criminal classes from the Old World to these shores is becoming a most serious question, affecting the safety and security of all conditions and classes of society, and should receive from the powers that be the prompt attention which the gravity of the evils the practice inflicts on us demands.

The new process in the manufacture of iron and steel by the use of what is known as Silicon ore, appears to be attracting considerable attention in some of the Eastern States. The process for manufacturing iron consists simply in melting with ordinary pig iron from three to eight per cent. of silicon ore. In this way, it is said, the sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities of the crude iron are removed, the result being a fine, tough, fibrous iron, equal to the best Norwegian or Swedish, and nearly twice as strong as the common American manufacture. It is claimed that the new process completely solves the problem of eliminating the earthy alloys from iron without affecting those which tend to give it additional strength, thus securing at the same time fineness of nature and soundness of texture. Silicon-steel is produced by charging the blast furnaces with equal parts of ordinary pig iron and silicon slab iron, mixed with from twelve to twenty per cent. of silicon ore, and is melted, boiled, hardened and treated in the ordinary way. The steel made in this simple and comparatively inexpensive manner is said to be more malleable, to possess greater tensile strength, and to be susceptible of superior hardness in tempering, than any other; and it is claimed that, although a few of the more costly grades, such as chrome steel, may excel it in fineness of grain, yet by remelting in a crucible and refining, it can be made to excel all rivals, while so far as cheapness is concerned it is beyond all competition. The ore is found on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, about midway between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It is composed of silicon mixed with iron, manganese and various other alloys, having a consistency similar to that of soft slatey rock, and being nearly gray in color. Extensive works for its manufacture are already in operation at Rome, Elmira, and other places, and others are about to be established at Rochester, in the same State. A hundred and forty miles of Erie track have been laid with rails manufactured with the material, not one of which, it is said, has failed.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY

The several Republican Conventions which met yesterday were fully represented and harmonious in their proceedings.

Judges Sterrett and Stowe, who have so satisfactorily discharged their duties upon the bench during the term about to close, have been honored with a unanimous renomination, and that without the slightest effort on their part. Indeed it was well understood, long before the canvass commenced, that there would be no opposition to these gentlemen.

Mr. John H. Hare was nominated for Sheriff on first ballot, having led his competitor, Mr. Fife, nineteen votes. Mr. Hare is fully competent for the position, has long been a hard-working Republican, and will no doubt make a popular officer.

For Clerk of Courts Mr. Wm. H. McCleary had an easy victory. He has served as clerk to the Commissioners for a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the office.

Col. Alexander Hilands was renominated for Clerk of the Orphans' Court—an honor that was accorded him three years ago, and fully deserved then and now.

The contest for Recorder was close between Mr. Ralph J. Richardson and Mr. Augustus H. Beckert. At the beginning of the canvass Mr. Beckert seemed to have a tolerably clear course, but Mr. Richardson was not long in the field until he developed unusual strength, and the result of the primaries indicated his success. The friends of Mr. Beckert feel his defeat keenly, but, as no unfairness is alleged, they will cordially support the nominee. Mr. Richardson is a young man of good ability and character, and his fitness is unquestioned.

Mr. Joseph H. Gray was renominated for Register of Wills, but not without a show of strength on the part of his opponents. Mr. Gray has already served two terms; but there are good reasons why he should be retained—first, he is a thoroughly competent officer; and secondly, he was so crippled in the army that he is permanently disabled from anything but the lightest clerical duties.

Mr. James McGunnegle, the present incumbent, was renominated for County Commissioner over his opponent, Mr. Espy.

Mr. J. W. Bell, of Robinson township, a very competent man, was named for Director of the Poor.

In the Constitutional Convention the nominations are decidedly good, combining learning and experience with practical ability. Messrs. McConnell, Fervience, White, Ewing and Howard are all lawyers of recognized standing and ability, while Mr. Edwards is a gentleman of good judgment and independent views. As a whole these nominations are quite up to the demand which the public laid on the Convention.

The Legislative ticket is a good one. Mr. McCormick, the representative of the First City District, is a young lawyer of good standing, and a gentleman of character and ability. Mr. Wainwright, from the Second City District, is a well known business man of wealth and enterprise, and his record as a member of City Councils proved him a gentleman of sound judgment. Mr. Ballentine, of the South Side, and Mr. Sample, of the North Side, were the only members of the last House honored with a renomination. Mr. J. D. Ramsey, who specially represents the City of Allegheny, was complimented with a nomination by acclamation—a fact that speaks well for his popularity in the country districts, as well as in the city. He has had considerable experience as a journalist, and possesses the tact and ability to make a useful and influential member. Mr. John C. Newmyer is a young but rising member of the bar, is a gentleman of excellent reputation, and will make a good record at Harrisburg. He represents the country districts "between the rivers." Mr. A. B. Young, of Robinson township, is a sterling gentleman, a graduate of Jefferson College, and at present engaged in business in this city.

General Negley was renominated for Congress in the Twenty-second District. We place his name on the list of nominees as a matter of record, remarking only for the present that our views concerning his claims to support have not changed since he ran two years ago.

Hon. James L. Graham was declared the choice of the Allegheny county portion of the Twenty-third Congressional District.

Delegates from the different quarters of the county reported an excellent state of feeling in the party, there being neither defection nor lukewarmness, and we can safely predict that Allegheny will do her duty.

SURRENDER NO DISHONOR.

People who look through words at the realities which words represent, will for the most part, we doubt not, accept the action of the Senate on the supplemental article of the treaty as an action worthy of that distinguished assembly and creditable to the national character. The mistake made in the presentation of the claim for consequential losses is almost universally admitted, as, indeed, there could hardly in the long run be much difference of opinion touching so plain a matter among persons of sufficient knowledge and reflection to form a judgment on the case. As it was, or at any rate ought to have been, generally known that England never would or could submit the claim to arbitration, its mere insertion in the case would have looked like an attempt on our part either to overreach our opponent in the great arbitration, or to arrest the process of peaceful settlement arranged in the Treaty, at the same time throwing upon the other party the odium of withdrawal. But the claim was not merely made; it was made in the most irritating and offensive manner, and thus seemed doubly adapted to produce an impression discreditable to our national character and injurious to our material interests. It was, however, not intended to produce these effects; it was really a blunder—an endeavor to establish a rule which would be ruinous to ourselves as a neutral nation. This was the other day expressly affirmed by the American Minister in England. To plain common sense and good feeling it would surely appear no very difficult thing to correct so manifest a mistake. It was the blunder of only two or three persons, for whose action the American people are not willing to be held responsible. Their sentiments have undergone no change since they rejoiced in the conclusion of the treaty, and the Senate, in surrendering the indirect claim, and in thus rectifying a mischievous mistake, has acted in accordance with the statesmanlike and conciliatory feeling in which the Treaty of Washington originated. With this feeling the introduction of the indirect claim was utterly incongruous and out of harmony, and the recent step of the Senate is merely a return to the spirit of the Treaty, or rather a formal declaration of the fact that by the American people the spirit of the Treaty has never been departed from.

It is impossible to believe that the most valorous clamor of some newspapers about the dishonor incurred by the action of the Senate and about the chastisement inflicted on us by England, will make much impression upon intelligent Americans. The intellectual calibre and moral sensibility of the most earnest of these organs of opinion are sufficiently patent from the position taken by them, that because the objectionable claim got into the case it ought to be kept there. We venture to say that one of the forcible-feeble leading articles referred to, read in Europe, and accepted as a specimen of the best American thought and feeling on the subject, would do more to discredit the American name than fifty such surrenders as that of Mr. Bancroft Davis's claim. The truth is that the withdrawal of our claim will be understood and interpreted not only in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe, in a sense favorable to the American character. In England there is no disposition to bully us or to exult over our alleged humiliation. Well informed Englishmen, familiar with our power and growth, feel that they must either fear us, or have our decided good will. The treaty, with its astounding apology, was the result of a resolution in England at almost any cost to establish friendly relations between the two countries, and much of the exasperation over there caused by the indirect claim, was due to the discovery, as it seemed, that the English spirit of conciliation had been misinterpreted in this country. In the correction of this mistake on their part by the correction of our own blunder, Englishmen will see only cause for joy and for the continuance of their friendly policy. But the fact is that in the old world generally American reputation for courage, public spirit and patriotism is too well established to be infinitesimally affected by any single act even of seeming submission to dictation on the part of England. Our reputation for moderation, fairness and good faith, however, is not so distinguished as it ought to be, and we doubt not that our withdrawal on the grounds of truth and justice as well as self-interest from our false position in this Treaty business will much redound to the credit of the American name as well as of popular government. This, we predict, will be the case, despite the assiduous efforts of prominent metropolitan journals to misrepresent both the American position and the motives of American statesmen.

But the policy of saving the Treaty at the expense of punctilio is recommended by other considerations as well as those above suggested. The failure of the Treaty would not leave our relations with England in the comparatively favorable condition in which they stood even when it was negotiated. By the blunder which all acknowledge and regret, the American side of the prolonged controversy between the two nations has been seriously damaged in the public opinion of the world. If the treaty failed, old discussions would be revived, and old grounds of exasperation renewed, and even if war should not be the final result, the entire world of finance and commerce would be injuriously affected for years. Those writers who with so much confidence assure their readers of the impossibility of war as a consequence of the failure of the treaty, if they believe what they say, merely show their ignorance of history.

One of the most interesting and beautiful scenes to be witnessed in a life-time, occurs in Brooklyn to-day, among whose annual observances is "Children's Day," when all the Sunday schools of that populous city of churches unite in the common celebration of their anniversary. This year, it is estimated, not less than forty thousand children will participate in the delightful festival, forming a spectacle whose touching suggestiveness cannot fail to inspire the heart of every lover of his kind, and cause him heartily to wish that the observance of "Children's Day" were general throughout the country. And why should it not be? Our holidays are far too few and wide between, and the quaint recreations which we grudgingly permit ourselves to enjoy have very little reference to the pleasure and happiness of the children. In this busy and bustling age, and especially in the large centers of population and commerce, the dewy days of childhood pass all too quickly; their fresh young instincts soon take the taint of worldliness, and all the fragrant spontaneities of their lives harden into the fixed and prosaic forms and modes of laborious existence. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says a great poet with whose grand simplicities and serenities most of us have far too limited an acquaintance; and before the auroral beauties and sweetnesses of childhood die away into the dull and common atmosphere, it would be very wise in those to whom its dreams and consecrations are past, to give the children as much as they can to remember with pleasure in the arid and juiceless noon of their own years. Let us all put as much greenness and softness into the lives of each other as we can, and to this end let the observance of "Children's Day" be made fixed and general throughout the country.

The industrial and commercial growth of Italy during the past few years has been remarkable. Genoa alone, with a population of only 150,000, has now twenty-four great banking houses, with a capital of 162,900,000 francs, twenty corporations with a capital of 42,828,000 francs, and forty-five insurance companies.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

When Massachusetts has sated herself with jubilee music it is to be hoped she may find leisure to revise some of her statutes, one of which runs: "Whoever travels on the Lord's Day, except from necessity or charity, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars for every offence." So of labor. And the courts have lately held that it is neither a work of necessity nor charity to secure eelgrass on the beach on Sunday, which would float away before Monday, and that such work was illegal.

The New York *Post* wants to see Tweed's constituency reduced. It favors an "Habitual Criminal's act," whereby notorious thieves, etc., may be arrested on sight, on street cars, in public assemblies and other thronged places.

Letters from Kansas report that many of the statements heretofore made as to the ruinous losses of Texas cattle were greatly exaggerated. The general impression there is that the Texan cattle trade this year will considerably exceed that of last year.

When Shakespeare made Brutus say to his wife that she was "as dear to him as are the ruddy drops that visit my sad heart," he prophetically announced the scientific theory of the circulation of the blood. When George Morris wrote his touching verses "Woodman, Spare that Tree," he broached a subject whose practical importance—although he did not know it—was even greater than its poetical significance. The invaluable influence of the forests in preserving countries from drought is now well established. This reflection apropos of the fact that the sportsmen of New York have petitioned the State to set apart the Adirondack woods as a perpetual forest reservation.

The farming Michiganders consider themselves geese in having so long neglected to select men from their own ranks as their representatives in the State and National Legislatures, and they propose to correct the error at the forthcoming elections.

A bill is pending before the Canadian Parliament authorizing the issue of letters patent to outsiders, with the privilege of withdrawal in case of exorbitance in the price of the patented article. Considering the intense opposition which has heretofore existed in that quarter to the introduction of foreign patents, this is a great stride forward. The Dominion is getting ready for marriage into the family of the Republic.

New Orleans is beginning to contend for the western trade in earnest. The Illinois Central Railroad has an elevator at Cairo, and persons connected with that company own a large elevator on the levee at New Orleans, and a floating elevator for transfer direct from barges to the European steamers. Thus corn in bulk is handled as readily as at Buffalo or Chicago. An English company has contracted to furnish a fleet of iron barges for the river trade, and has subscribed half a million dollars capital to the enterprise.

Here is a paragraph for colorphobiaists: In some of the outlying islands of the Bahamas the prejudice of the whites against the blacks is so strong that they decline to let their children attend the same schools, in consequence of which their families are growing up in ignorance. The blacks in those places are becoming the most intelligent part of the population, and begin to rank as the aristocratic class.

Among the competitors for the darning prize lately offered at the George State Fair, an old lady presented a stocking so neatly mended that the judge could not find the mark of the needle in the darned thing. The stocking was worsted, but the competitor was not.

The editor of an uncompromising Democratic Indiana paper died lately, and his wife assumed the reins of management. It is now strongly in favor of the Union party.

Chicago is proud because the Commissioner of patents has designated the University of that city as one of the depositories of models of rejected inventions, heretofore kept in the museum of the patent office.

What a warm-hearted woman she must have been. A Connecticut lady recently set a hen for the purpose of hatching a brood of chickens. The hen left in her nest two eggs unhatched. The lady put the eggs in her bosom, and in three hours the shells were pipped, and two chickens came forth and are now thriving. Now the question is whether she will be likely, on the strength of this achievement, to henpeck her husband?

A natural spring, whose waters are said to possess intoxicating properties, has just been discovered in California. Fine place for a Bothron settlement.

Illinois papers say that nearly every town in that State is burdened with grain held in store for a reduction of freight charges, and demand the enforcement of laws recently passed to checkmate the exorbitance of railway and elevator men.

During the recent Senate Executive Session on the stolen treaty correspondence, guards were stationed at every avenue of approach, and even on the roof at the top door leading to the loft over the Senate Chamber, which is only attainable by a perilous journey on the parapet on the dome, where a misstep would be instant death, an ungrateful minion of the Republic kept watch and ward.

PERSONAL.

If only half the enthusiastic reports which come from Europe concerning the extraordinary abilities and promise of our young musical aspirants, male and female, who are studying there, are true, we ought presently to be able to dispense with foreign Nilssons and Liszts altogether. The latest musical successes are those of a young Baltimorienne, Miss Kate Gaul, who has just carried off the first prize as a pianist in the annual exhibition concert of the Stuttgart Conservatorium, and of a Boston girl, Miss Anne Bernard, now studying in Milan, of whom a journal of that city thus speaks: "She is gifted with the important requisites of celebrities, having a magnificent, clear and extended voice, fine accent, great animation and much artistic musical talent. Moreover, she is young and beautiful, has a fine figure, and sings most sympathetically. In fact, here is a true celebrity in prospective."

Alexis was so well pleased with his visit to this country that he proposes to give us another turn before he returns to Russia. A letter from an officer in the fleet escorting the Grand Duke, which is now at Shanghai, says that the party will arrive here from China by way of the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco in September.

The vexed conundrum propounded by Hamlet in his soliloquy as to "who would Fardels bear?" has at last been solved in a satisfactory manner. The widow of a man named Fardles, hung for horse stealing in Texas, has just given birth to twins.

Our old and esteemed fellow-citizen, General James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, has been invited to deliver an oration at Indianapolis, Ind., on Decoration Day.

Don Carlos, a contemporary informs us, is only twenty-five years old, while Amadeus is somewhat younger still. Why didn't it add to our stock of intelligence by stating that the latter was doing his best to catch the former up?

Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President, her daughter and infant grandchild, were recently baptized and received into the Catholic Church at the Georgetown Convent.

Some one, writing from Washington says there are just six people in America who can entertain happily, and that Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is one of that fortunate half dozen. The other five are merely supposed to exist, being unknown to the writer.

A book on "Representative Actors," recently published in England, contains a remarkable account, taken from the elder Kean's own lips, in which he asserts that he was the son of the Duke of Norfolk. It was, perhaps, in reference to this assumed fact that he named his first son Howard. Kean pretended to have got the knowledge of his parentage from Miss Tidswell, the actress whom he used to call his mother, though Ann Carey was with him in that relationship when he died. "I had the honor," says Kean, in the account referred to, "of being brought up at Arundel Castle till I was seven years old; and there they sometimes, I do not know why, called me 'Duncan.'" The autobiographer concludes by saying: "I was at Arundel Castle a few years ago, and, as I showed to the people who had charge of it, I knew every room, passage, winding and turning in it. In one of the large apartments hung a picture of the old Duke of Norfolk, and the man who was with me said, turning first to me and then to the portrait, 'You are very like the old Duke, sir!'" Kean adds, "And well he might say so, for I am his son!" How far this account may be relied on, we are unable to say; equally unable are we to declare whether it came from "Philip drunk" or from "Philip sober." It is, at all events, a new page in the story of an actor who was so marvellously great within certain Shakesperian limits.

Sock and buskin, and the actors are beginning to dress for their parts. "Yielding to the persuasion of his friends," Mr. Greeley has laid aside his black hat for a white one.

President Clark of the Amherst agricultural college has withdrawn his resignation and consented to remain in his present position.

To correct an erroneous impression Mr. Richard H. Dana writes to the *Nation* that while it is true that Mr. Bancroft Davis did send him the printed case for criticism, he did not examine it, but returned it with the seals unbroken, for reasons conclusive to his own mind, and to which Mr. Davis took no exception, although he politely expressed his regret at the determination. Mr. Dana adds that the request to examine the argument was not made to him by the government or by the Department of State, but by Mr. Davis, as a personal and private matter.

It is stated that Libbie Garrabrant, the New Jersey murderess, is not in a condition to be hanged, on account of the statute forbidding the taking the life of two persons for the crime of one.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. DUNCAN RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOHN H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

A Wholesome Stimulant That is Absolutely Pure.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, deparative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spiritous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alcohol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating, and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

Medicine Chests. Medicine Chests.

A superior assortment of Medicine Chests, suitable for Families and Steamboats. These Chests are carefully put up, filled with the purest Medicines, such as are frequently called for in families and on steamboats, and accompanying each Chest is furnished a book giving full and complete directions and rules for use, so that no complaints in the medicines are to be used. Families in the country, remote from a physician, should never be without one of these Chests. Sold at the lowest prices at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

Mosher Magnetic Mineral Spring Water.

Received this day, 20 cases of this celebrated Spring Water. Also, constantly on hand, at the lowest Prices,

CONGRESS WATER,
From the Empire, Congress and High Rock Springs.
FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,
GETTYSBURG SPRING WATER,
MT. KISCO SPRING WATER.
All of which are guaranteed Pure and Fresh.
PURE WINES, PURE WINES.
A large and complete assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn becomes semi-annually in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. AILMAN, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, John Caldwell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Herman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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Silks, Silks, Silks.

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INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS, HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS, NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS, SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES, LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

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Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
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Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

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TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

LORETTO SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.,
Will be open the 25TH JUNE, 1872, for the reception of Guests. Coaches will be at and from Loretto on the arrival of Trains. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,
Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.
FMWtf

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BOBRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

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DRESS GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
IN
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICES,
AT THE
Great Dress Goods Store,
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

The Unprecedented Decline in Prices enable us to offer most

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ALSO,

WHITE QUILTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
100 PIECES HERNANI
ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Large Stock and Prices Down. Also,
General Dry Goods and Notions.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT
OF THOSE
STRIPED
Seersucker Suits
JUST RECEIVED.

Buff Striped Suits and Drab Striped Lawn Suits, and a very large line of very handsome Brown, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Slate Cambric, and Black and White Lawn Suits. We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S SUITS, of which we keep a large variety, in Pique, Linen and Seersucker, and in all sizes.

PERCALE WRAPPERS.—A large line of very handsome patterns.

PARASOLS—Gray Tussore Parasols, fringed, black edged and plain; White Silk Parasols, with and without lace covers. All the new styles received daily.

Straw Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Lama Lace Sacques, Lama Shawls, Lace Parasol Covers.

New goods received in all Departments.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.

The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cock from the pressure of the materials composed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public. The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers."

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Baldwin Locomotive Works, Managers House of Refuge, Philadelphia, and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company.

IN PITTSBURGH.—C. G. Hussey & Co., Frank, Dalzell & Co., Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co., Steamer Exporter, Steamer Wastern.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

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THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Manufacturer and Dealer in
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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

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PILLS AND OINTMENT.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
CAUTION.
The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines.
In order to protect the public and ourselves we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the center. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have the Trade Mark on it; none are genuine without it.
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BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Rafting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stitch Riggers, Seamen, Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired length will be cut.
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
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MORE THAN 500 DIFFERENT STYLES
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, &c.
Send for Circular and Prices.
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JEWELRY.

Elgin Watches.

(The Most Accurate Time-keepers Made.)
A FULL STOCK OF ALL GRADES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
Open Face Railroad Cases,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
All makes of Stem and Key Winders,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
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Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
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Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues.
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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank, Philadelphia; DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES, C. G. MANFULL, H. P. MONTGOMERY, R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 86 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1872.

In all the leading money centers the condition of the currency is a prominent feature. The national banks are required to keep 25 per cent. of their demand liabilities on hands in legal tenders. The abundance of national currency and the scarcity of greenbacks are seriously felt. Here we find the banks willing to give eastern exchange at par for greenbacks when they would charge a premium on the the exchange if paid in national currency. In other words, the national notes are at a discount of 75c to $1 a thousand. In the East the banks are manipulating the market in all sorts of ways to recruit their reserve funds. In New York they are carrying gold balances "flat" for a week if the holders of gold will take National bank notes. They also loan currency free of interest for five or six days for checks to be used in clearing house, where balances must be paid in legal tenders, and sales have been made for 6 discount outright. Every summer as this state of things comes round we hear of efforts to compel the banks to redeem their currency in New York. Elaborate plans of a central redemption agency are proposed, similar to the old Suffolk Bank arrangement at Boston, but it has heretofore all ended in no action being taken before Congress. A contemporary opposes the plan, because the banks having the largest profit from the use of this irredeemable currency are properly the parties to keep that par and of equal value, and for this reason has always opposed a redeeming agency of this currency at New York or elsewhere, as such an agency would relieve the banks from the burden of keeping their notes at par, the circulation most distant from home would depreciate, the banks issuing it, would make an effort to keep it out and pretty soon their would be a discount which the users would have to bear.

—Allegheny Valley 7-30s are quoted, 95¾ bid and 96 asked. Pittsburgh 7's 74½ 6's 92; 7's par and interest.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh.....$71 50
Manchester Savings Bank.....53 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
10-40s	112½	112½	112½
New 5s	112½	112½	112½
Currency 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	119⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	113⅛
United States 10-40s	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	117⅜

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 28, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞	114
Canton						
Pacific Mail	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	76
Quicksilver						
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio & Mississippi						
Reading	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Fort Wayne						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, new						
Cleveland & Toledo	92	92	92	92	92	92
Rock Island	104	104	104	104	104	104
North Western	84	84	84	84	84	84
North Western, preferred	91	91	91	91	91	91
Fort Wayne	127	127	127	127	127	127
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26	26	26	26	26
Chicago and Alton	136½					
Chicago and Alton, preferred						
Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & W.						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
New Jersey Central	124½					
Northern Pacific	30	30	30	30	30	30
Northern Pacific, preferred	39	39	39	39	39	39
Toledo & Wabash	44	44	44	44	44	44
Toledo, Wabash & Western, pref.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Wabash	44	44	44	44	44	44
Wabash, preferred	74	74	74	74	74	74
Wabash, Chicago & Alton	117	117	117	117	117	117
Wabash, Chicago & Alton, pref.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	44	44	44	44	44	44
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, pref.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Wells, Fargo & Co	92	92	92	92	92	92
Adams Express	97	97	97	97	97	97
United States Express	94	94	94	94	94	94
Northern Express	39	39	39	39	39	39
Pacific Express	94	94	94	94	94	94
Mariposa	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mariposa, preferred	15	15	15	15	15	15
Quicksilver	26	26	26	26	26	26
Quicksilver, preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Mexican	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mexican, preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Canton	57	57	57	57	57	57
Pacific Mail	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	76
Atlantic	20	20	20	20	20	20
Pacific	20	20	20	20	20	20
Terre Haute	9	9	9	9	9	9
Terre Haute, preferred	20	20	20	20	20	20

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Erie Railway	18¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	50
Erie	18¾
North Penn'a R. R.	50
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	95
Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Reading	98⅝

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm and pleasant with frequent showers of rain, which have the effect of reviving vegetation, and when "harvest time" comes there will be found the usual crop to gather into the garner. Prices, as a general thing rule uniform, the changes in prices being so slight that we omit mentioning them. The wheat market is easier and prices tend lower. Flour is but firm at quotations, though buyers take only what meets their immediate wants, believing lower prices will soon come. Following are the receipts of the leading articles since our last report:

Flour bbls	2,046	Butter packages	80
Corn, sacks	2,229	Cheese, boxes	25
Oats, sacks	2,229	Bacon, tierces	176
Rye, sacks	1,000	Hams, sacks	235

We omit our usual extended quotations with the remark that the market is buoyant and daily grows better.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

May 27.—There is no new feature in this market; trade is not active but prices are firm. Wrought iron is scarce in fair demand.

Hanging Rock, No 1, foundry, charcoal, per ton.....
Hanging Rock, No 2, charcoal.....52 00@54 00
Hanging Rock, mill.....50 00@51 00
Western stone coal, No 1.....
Western stone coal, No 2.....50 00@51 00
Western stone coal, mill.....49 00@50 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 1.....48 00@49 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 2.....50 00@51 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill.....48 00@49 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry.....48 00@49 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry.....49 00@50 00
Tennessee, mill.....47 00@49 00
Cold short charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla and Red river.....
Cold-blast Tennessee.....54 00@55 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $6 50@7 25, and mule shoes at $7 50@8 25 per keg.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, 3, S C 4 9-10c; C C 5 9-10c; nail rod, Swede, 9@9½.

Nails—Cut nails are firm; 10d nails, fence and brads, at $5 75@5 75 rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Cottonactive and advanced; low middling 23¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5 25@6 00. Wheat—demand fair at $1 20@1 30. Corn dull and declined to 39c@41 00. Oats dull at 42@46c. Groceries unchanged. Coffee quiet. Lard unchanged to 22@22½c. Eggs active and advanced to 15c. Butter steady. Whisky—Sales 220 bbls. Regular offers at $1 22 ½; city packed $1 10. Lard quiet. Bulk meats 4½@6¾c; 6¾@6¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 5c; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hogs in fair demand but lower at $3 80@4 20; receipts 1,560 head. Whisky buoyant but unsettled at 88c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 28.—Beef cattle—receipts 196; market slightly improved; no change in prices; sales of choice at $7@7 50; extra $7 50; first quality $7 50@8 25; second quality $6@7; third quality $5a6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,071; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $4 75@5 75 each; extra $7 50 to 10 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Flour—demand light; superfine $6 00@5 25; extra $7 25@7 75. Wheat quiet and weak; red $2 00@2 15. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn steady; yellow 69@69½c; mixed western 69¼@69½c. Oats steady at 57@60c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Crude petroleum 17c; refined 23c. Whisky firmer at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower by 1@2c; amber Michigan $1 86; red $1 93; No 2 $1 85. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 53½@54c; low mixed 50c; white 58@58½c; no grade 49c. Oats dull; No 1 47c; No 2 44½@45c. Pork $12 50. Lard 8c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; No 1 $1 45½; cash $1 45½; seller July $1 49¾; No 2 40½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 45c. Rye dull and unsettled; No 1 75c@76c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 66c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $12 50, cash; $12 70 @12 75 seller July. Lard firm at 8 2-8@8 3-8c; summer pressed. Bulk meats quiet; sales shoulders 4c, loose. Bacon unchanged.

CATTLE—Firm at $5 50@6 30 for good to extra.

HOGS—Active and advanced to $3 90@4 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton less active; middling uplands 23c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $6 90@7 15; common to good $7 55@8 90; good to choice $7 95@8 20; white wheat western extra $8 90@9 15; fancy do $9 20@9 75; extra Ohio $7 50@8 75. Rye flour quiet at $4 85@5 00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 91@91½c. Wheat heavy; No 2 Chicago spring, in store and afloat, $1 17@1 17½; No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 16; winter red western $2 00. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed 70a71½c; do yellow 73@73½c. Oats dull; western 44½@45c. Ohio Pennsylvania and Jersey 47@48c. Hay firm at $1 05@1 15. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 15¾@18½c. Sugar firmer; refining grades 8@8½c; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 65@75c. Rice quiet at 9¾@10c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 23¼@23½c. Turpentine firm at 35@36c. Provisions—Pork quiet and heavy; mess $13 25; prime mess $13; mess $12 50@12 75; old mess $12 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 9@10c; dry salt shoulders 5¾@5¾c; middles quiet; long clear 7½c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8⅞@8 7-8c; kettle 9¼@9½c. Butter quiet; new 20@32c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The dry goods markets in a very stationary state, though a little more little improvement expected before the close of the month. Wool manufacturing is doing to some-tics, except a slightly improved demand for cassimeres and clothes for spot goods may be quoted still at 71@73c for eatims, but the market has an upward tendency rather than otherwise. Other goods remain unchanged. The auction sales were fairly attended today. In white goods there was a fair demand for the following figures: 15c; 16c; 16½; 18c; for 36-inch; 19c; for 37-inch; 19½; 20c; 21½c; 24½c; 26c for 8-inch. All silk bullion fringe $1 50; 2¼-inch $1 62½; 12-4 Marseilles quilts brought $2 45, also $2 90, also $3 25@3 75. Silk gloves 9½ per pair; drilling isle du 16c per pair; Dideru & Castar gloves 75c in kid gloves. Dress goods, two lots sold, assorted, $8 12½; Lopin's color $6 50; operas $6 87½.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stores, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Price List Free. Send a call.

JAMES OLD.

PRODUCE IN STORE—

Clover and Timothy Seed,
Onion Sets,
Every variety Seed Potatoes,
500 bgs Marsh Seed,
50 bbls Ohio Roll Butter,
40 barrels Eggs,
1,000 lbs. Apple Butter, in pails,
3,000 bush. Ohio Peach Blows,
HENRY AUSTIN & CO.,
365 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—

SEEDS.

140 bags strictly prime Ohio Timothy Seed;
24 bags strictly prime Ohio Clover Seed;
10 tons ground Corn and Oats,

A pure article, the best and cheapest Feed for Horses and Cattle in the market.

HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

Fairbank's Standard

SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Scales Repaired promptly.

Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@113⅜.

NEW YORK, May 28—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold has been pretty active at the following figures: 113⅛, 113⅛, 113⅜, 113⅛, 113⅜, and closed at 113⅛@113⅜. Loans from 2 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings about $30,000,000. It is said that a portion of the gold engaged for Wednesday's steamer will not be shipped.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments closed strong at ⅛ per cent. advance on last night's prices.

Coupons 1881	119½	5-20s, 1867	117½
5-20s, 1862	113⅜	Coupons 1868	117⅝
5-20s, 1864	113⅜	10-40s	112⅜
5-20s, 1865	115	Currency 6s	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	116⅛	New 5s	112½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull. Tennessees quiet. North and South Carolinas weak.

Missouris	96½	Virginias, old	48
Louisianas, old	73	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	63		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened steady and on first call slightly better; after call market very weak, Erie being the chief point of attack, selling down to 66¾ on second call from 68, the opening price. During the afternoon Erie sold down to 65¾. Entire market weak. Northwest down to 73, Indiana Central 38¾, B. H. and Erie to 7, Northwest 73, Pacific Mail steady. At the very close the mail and Fort Wayne rallied on an advance of ⅜ to 1 per cent. The uncertainty regarding the treaty and reports that it had failed caused the advance in gold and decline in stocks. The *Post* has a report that the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is cornered, and that it can accordingly be up to almost any price entirely independently of its instrinsic value. Washington telegraphs that the President has signed the bill giving the Pacific Mail an extra subsidy of $500,000.

Western Union	76	St. Paul	57¾
Quicksilver	34½	do pref	74½
Adams Express	97	Toledo & Wabash	45¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	93	do pref'd	86
American Express	58	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	81½	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	75	do pref'd	60
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	do pref'd	118
Reading	98½	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
do pref	88	C. C. & C	99¾
Hartford & N. H	124	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	130	Lake Shore	98½
Rock Island	104½	Panama	33½
Cleveland & Pitts	97	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	73¾	Union Pacific	39¾
do pref	85	Del. Bonds	103½
Island	11½	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	108	Del. Lack. & West'n	106½

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Russia	May 29	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	May 29	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	June 1	Liverpool.
Perseverance	June 1	Bremen.
Vicksburg	June 1	Port au Prince.
Humboldt	June 1	Stettin.
Rhein	June 1	Liverpool
City of Paris	June 1	Liverpool
Manhattan	June 1	Liverpool.
Donau	June 1	Bremen.
Austria	June 1	Glasgow.
Peter Jonsen	June 1	London.
Cuba	June 1	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 5	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 5	Liverpool.
Britannia	June 5	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	June 5	Liverpool.
City of London	June 5	Liverpool.
Java	June 8	Liverpool.
Baltic	June 8	Liverpool.
Batavia	June 8	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 8	Liverpool.
Olympia	June 12	Glasgow.
Wyoming	June 12	Liverpool.
City of Washington	June 18	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 15	Liverpool.
Holland	June 15	Liverpool.
Java	June 19	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 19	Liverpool.
Parthia	June 22	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow.
Great Western	June 25	Bristol.
Rhein	June 26	Liverpool.
India	June 29	Glasgow.
Hermann	June 29	France.
Manhattan	July 3	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 28, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 76 at 6 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 28, 1872.

River about on a stand, with five feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 68 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 28, 1872.

Weather clear and cool. River five feet seven inches and rising slowly. The Carrie Brooks left for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M; Rover and barges at 4 P. M. Courier for Parkersburg and the Hope for Wheeling at 11 A. M.; Andes for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. The Barnard, with a tow of staves, had to land at the boatyard on account of a disabled boat.

M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—River ten feet six inches and receding. Arrived—Keystone State, Nightingale, Arkansas river. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh; Davenport, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—River falling, with three and half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and partially cloudy.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 28.—Chiefly clear and warm. The river has fallen ten inches. Fort Hart Down—Louisville, Shannon, Gray Eagle, Mary Ament, Arkansas Belle, Gallatin, Bella. Up—Warsaw, Florence Lee, Robert Burns, Idle Wild, Fayette, James E. Rankin, Belle Vernon. Business dull.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Arrived—Dexter, Davenport Dictator, Memphis; Yeager, New Orleans; Robert Wing, Keokuk; Belle Haden, Kansas City; Lady Adams, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Frobisher, Chincinnati. Departed—Woolfe, Peoria; Genesee and Crescent, New Orleans; Indiana, Baltimore; Chas. Rodgers, City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Hinton, St. Paul; Allington, Cincinnati. River falling slowly. Prospect of more falls.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cloudy and threatening rain River about stationary. Arrived—Samuel Hall, Cincinnati. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Alice, Little Rock.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 28.—Down—Mary E. Poe, John Wiggins, Jackson. Up—Silver Spring, City of Helena. Warm and clear. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Arrived—City of Quincy, Atlantic and barges, St. Louis; Ben Franklin, Carroll, with 2,349 bars railroad iron and 100 tons sack sugar, for St. Louis. Weather cloudy and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Joe Greene, Red River pilot, died suddenly of congestion of the brain.

☞ Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.	
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Argosy	Goodwin	Cincinnati.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

Monongahela three feet six inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—5 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet six inches and falling, the decline during the past twenty-four hours being six inches. Trade on the landing was dull.

CAPT. THOMAS W. REA, of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE packet Argosy, Captain Goodwin, left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

A NEW ferryboat for Haverhill is receiving her machinery at Portsmouth.

PARKERSBURG is to vote for or against subscribing for an additional $20,000 to the Little Kanawha improvement.

THE Chas. Bodmann, on her recent upward trip came from New Orleans to Cairo in five days and twenty hours.

THE towboat Wm. Cowan left St. Louis on Saturday with seven barges of ore, containing 2,000 tons Destination, Pittsburgh.

THE water fell so far that Capt. Cox has decided to wait for more water; so the "Brill" will not leave to-day as was expected.

THE Galveston Wharf Company is to build a new dredge boat, to be used in deepening the water about the wharves.

THE Dan. Hine pumped out and raised the Savanna barge Hastings, sunk at Hannibal, and towed it to Montrose to go on the ways.

IN town yesterday, Capt. S. B. French. The Captain has retired from the river for a number of years. He looks the picture of good health. Long may it continue.

THE barge Navigator, laden with railroad iron for Owensboro, sunk before daylight at the New Albany wharf Saturday. Insured in the Andes of Cincinnati.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, will depart for Cincinnati and Louisville on Saturday. Captain Brennan will give all desired information to those who call on him at the wharfboat.

JAMES MCCLURE, brother of the late John McClure of Wheeling, died at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Phillips, last Friday, in Trenton, New Jersey. The deceased had attained the age of ninety years.

The barge Hastings, sunk at the Hannibal bridge by the Savannah, was raised on Thursday, and the damaged freight brought to St. Louis by the Lak Superior. The barge has gone to Montrose for repairs.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOYLE having delivered the snagboat S. Thayer to the government agent at Mound City, is awaiting the coming events. His family now reside in the beautiful suburban town of Belleville, Illinois.

THE Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, is announced to run regularly in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade, leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Captain Charles M. Fatman, office on the wharfboat, is the agent.

WE met our old friend Capt. Joseph McVay yesterday. The Captain is interested in a new grate bar which is said to be ahead of anything in the market. It prevents the draft, saves fuel, and the cost don't exceed the old kind.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE ATLANTA CLUB.—Ransom Parker, Jr., President of the Atlanta boat club, says that, whether the Atlanta four win or lose a race with the London rowing club, he will, on their return, match them against four picked amateur rowers in America for a $1,000 or $2,000 prize.

MOUNTAIN BOATS.—Capt. John Shaw of the Pontenelle, writing from Fort Sully under date of the 11th, says: We are having considerable trouble with low water; the channel is very narrow and has only 30 inches of water in it for steamboats. We are double stripping from here. The Esperanza and Mary McDonald are with us. The McDonald will be able to get any further until a rise comes.

THE Mollie Moore was taken out on the Carondelet ways last evening to be lengthened 35 feet. The addition to be put in forward of the boilers. The boilers, &c., are now aft and the work of planking her will be commenced Monday morning. She will be at the wharf ready for business by the middle of this week. This is the fastest and most complete job that has come under our notice for some time.

THE Crescent City sunk a barge on her last trip up, about six miles above Grand Tower, containing 1,100 bars of railroad iron and 100 tons of dig iron. She also sunk an empty ice barge at Chester. The barge lies in twenty-five feet of water, and was not injured. The cargo will be taken out when the river falls. The loss by the accident to the St. Louis and New Orleans barge Line will be $10,000.

AT St. Louis there is a scarcity of coal at present, owing to a land slide at the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company's mine at Pultaney. The Illinois Central Company from that point and the undermining of the dump of the Carlside Coal Company's mine by the Mississippi accidents will be scarcered and a full supply be coming in by Tuesday, 28th.

THE Memphis editor who thought Abe McPike's plantation a myth is humiliated that it is John F. Watson's old place, and has on it the fine mansion which the Head passes, and also rested in the

Union Trust Company of New York City.

As Trustees for bondholders. The Road is 130 miles long and connects Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the great Pacific Railroads, and terminates at St. Joseph, Missouri. It is one of the most profitable enterprises passing over a rich and populous country, making the shortest route and most important link between the great Lakes and the Pacific, as also all intermediate connections North and South. The Road is being rapidly constructed, and the amount of Bonds ($21,000) each) is limited in issue. The present price will be advanced as the construction progresses toward completion. For a more specific statement of the intrinsic value of these Bonds as a basis for investments send for Map Circular to the SAVINGS, DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT BANK of

SAM'L McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Government and other Loan Agents.

Collections and everything in the Banking Business has careful personal attention on most reasonable terms. Money on deposit, drawn upon approved security. Interest paid on Deposits. MWS

Allegheny Valley Railroad BONDS.

We offer for sale $20,000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, GUARANTEED BY PENN SYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM NELSON, D. PETTIT,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SELLEY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK

AND

Life Insurance Company,

116 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

Authorized Capital, - - - - $1,000,000.

Through exacterisitic system of business, and its large Capital Stock, this Company affords to Depositors the Security and other important advantages never before combined in an other Savings Bank.

Deposits received on the most liberal terms.

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JOS. WALTON, JOHN WATT,
W. L. VANKIRK, ARDIAL MCLURE,
C. F. SCHWARTZ, ALEX. TINDLE,
ROBT. YOUNG, J. M. SMITH,
R. CURRY, JOSEPH PHILLIPS,
MARTIN BRIGGS, JAS. H. HAKIN,
T. R. RINGLER, BERNARD KRUGH,
DR. C. BAELZ, JAS. MCAFEE.

MWF L. KLEE, Assistant Secretary.
W. B. HOLLIS, Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits,

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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W. D. CASEY, JOHN H. HOPKINS,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE B. NGAM,
JAMES BOWN, ABRAM HAYES,
J. H. WALTER, PAUL MORRELL,
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THOMAS J. WORTHINGTON, President.
W. DAVIDS, Cashier.
MWF M. RUNNIONS, Assistant Cashier.

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WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

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ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

☞Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

☞Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞Sight Drafts on London.

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W. B. LUPTON & Co.,

GRAVEL ROOFERS

Work done with promptness and warranted.
ROOFS examined without charge.
Materials for sale with directions for use.
Special attention given to work out of the city.

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NO. 354 PENN STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1872.

THE NEWS IN SHORT.

As near as can be ascertained, some thirty persons were more or less injured by the explosion of the steam tug Epsilon yesterday. Just previous to the explosion Capt. Hallen back remarked that he had the best boat in the harbor; that she would carry a hundred pounds of steam without starting a bolt or opening a valve, and that he would not get up steam enough in the boiler to burst it. Men are engaged in grappling for the bodies.

This morning Christian Frefes, a banker, stabbed his wife with a dirk four times. She was living with Franz Lindeman, who was also stabbed. Frefes then stabbed himself, and it is thought all will die.

It is estimated that forty thousand men are engaged in strikes.

The striking workmen are quiet and confident of the success of the movement. A majority of the piano makers are in favor of conceding to the demands of their employees. The Steinways, who employ five hundred men, will give an answer to-morrow.

The Evening Post, which yesterday intimated that there was evidence to connect the name of Governor, then Mayor, Hoffman with the city frauds of 1868, says editorially to-day it is due to the Governor to say that nothing was disclosed in the report of the Committee of Seventy last night to warrant the inference that had been drawn.

At the session of the Grand Council of Orangemen, a resolution was passed for the Orange societies all over the Union to parade on the twelfth of July, and leave the route of procession open to the discretion of the police authorities of the different cities.

Marine Judge Curtis to-day decided that the case of John Mitchell against General Dix for imprisonment during the war was *de facto* removed to the Federal Courts.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict clearing the officers of the emigrant ship Europa from the charge of furnishing improper food, but say she brought a large number of passengers without having a physician to attend the sick, and recommend an investigation.

A permanent free gallery of art was opened in Brooklyn last evening. Hon. Dumas Barnes commemorated the occasion by the present of the noble painting of "the Annunciation," by Von Schendel.

The trial of Mrs. Hannan Ann Fowler, of Manhasset, L. I., for the alleged murder of her husband by poison, commenced to-day.

Arrived, the steamer Cuba, from Liverpool.

POLITICAL.

Illinois Press and the Presidency.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 25.—The *State Register* to-day publishes a list of seventeen Republican newspapers in Illinois which have unequivocally pronounced for Greeley and Brown. The *Register* to-morrow will print a list of six German newspapers in Illinois which declare for Greeley and Brown unequivocally, nine others opposed to Grant and two for Grant. The list will also embrace thirteen German papers other than in Illinois that declare unequivocally for Greeley and Brown, and twelve that are for Greeley as against Grant.

Ohio Democracy on the Situation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee, with a few prominent Democratic politicians, met here to-day to consult on the situation and fix a time for holding the State Convention. Resolutions providing for the holding of a convention in August, and looking to a coalition with Liberal Republicans and all anti-Grant men, were warmly discussed and tabled, and finally it was determined to call a convention at Cleveland June 27th, to nominate a State ticket and select delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The Colored Men Speaking Out.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—At a meeting of colored people to night resolutions were passed, first, that Grant was their first choice for President; second, expressing obligations to Horace Greeley for his past efforts for their elevation, disapproving of his recent course looking to the destruction of the Republican party, and concluding with the words, "we will stand by the party which has consistently sought to protect our race in the enjoyment of our rights." Four hundred colored men were present at the meeting.

The Louisiana Pinchback Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The Republican State Convention called by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback met to-day. After appointing a number of committees it adjourned until to-morrow. It is thought to be the programme to introduce Greeley resolutions to-morrow, and if rejected the Greeley delegates will withdraw and hold a separate convention, and appoint a committee to confer with the other political organizations friendly to the Cincinnati platform.

A Big Grant Club.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—A Grant club was organized to-day to receive the delegates to the convention. Over four thousand persons signed their names as members since eight A. M. to-day. The club will parade on the evening of June 4th.

Letter from Mr. Sumner on the Eight Hour Law.

BOSTON, May 28.—At the session of the Massachusetts Labor Union the following was read:

"SENATE CHAMBER, 25th May 1872.

"GENTLEMEN: I cannot take part in your public meeting, but I beg to say my sympathy with the workingmen. In their aspirations for greater equality of condition and increased opportunities I unite cordially. Therefore, I insist that the experiment of an eight-hour law in the national workshops shall be fairly tried, so that if successful it may be extended. Here let me confess that I find this law especially valuable, because it promises more time for education and general improvement. If the experiment is successful in this respect I shall be less curious on the question of pecuniary profit and loss, for to my mind the education of the human family is above dollars and dividends. Meanwhile, accept by best wishes, and believe me, faithfully yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

Meeting of the Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport this morning, to organize the State Government for the ensuing year. Henry C. Varnsdell was re-elected Speaker of the House. William B. Vincent was elected Clerk of the Senate. The votes cast for general officers were counted, the result officially declared, and the officers elected installed into office with the usual formalities.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New York *Herald* keeps its finger on the public pulse and reports from time to time how it beats. For awhile past the Greeleyites have been taking comfort for some kind things it has said of him, and have felicitated themselves on what they regarded as indications that the *Herald* would swing into his support. But the *Herald* reports that Greeleyism is fast going down, and confirms what every observer of public opinion has so plainly seen within the last ten days—the decline of Mr. Greeley's prospect and his certain failure before the people, whether the Baltimore Convention nominates him or not. The *Herald's* article opens with a reference to the Cincinnati Convention and its antecedents; passes next to the feeling which the novelty of Mr. Greeley's nomination produced, and then proceeds as follows:

"The first act of the drama, farce, tragedy, or whatever people are disposed to regard it, according to their predilections, has been closed, and we have entered upon the second. There was not much enthusiasm with the great audience of the parquette at the beginning—hardly more than a little earnest attention to what was going on because of the novelty. With the opening of the second act that even has subsided. The prominent performers fail to awaken enthusiasm. The novelty is passing away and the public begin to discuss seriously the merits of the piece and the gentlemen on the stage. Loud murmurs of disapprobation are heard already, particularly among some of the prominent leaders of the great party, the support of which is necessary for the success of the Cincinnati candidates. Wood-chopping, drinking copiously of spring water and nothing else, the old white hat or other peculiarities of Mr. Greeley, will not arouse any electioneering furor. There is nothing either solid or amusing enough in these. They do not come up to the rail-splitting of Abraham Lincoln; and rail-splitting without higher qualifications and a powerful party to back him would not have gone far to elect Mr. Lincoln. Nor is there anything heroic in the character and history of Mr. Greeley to stir the public mind, unless the bailing of Jeff Davis be considered an act of magnanimity bordering on heroism; but that would hardly give him popularity with the American people. We see, therefore, the cause of the apparent apathy with which the people, after the sensation of novelty has passed away, regard the Cincinnati nomination."

The *Herald* then passes to the consideration of the dilemma in which the Democratic party finds itself. It regards the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention as every day growing more doubtful, and questions whether his nomination or the nomination of an out-and-out Democrat would make much difference in the final result. The *Herald* concludes its survey of the field by saying:

"Looking over the whole field of political movements and probabilities the indications are that General Grant will be President of the United States till 1877."

A New York letter of the 25th inst. says:

"The *Journal of Commerce*, which is looked upon by many as a sort of mentor of the Democracy, has a leading article this morning which attracts great attention than political articles usually do. Referring to the Democratic National Convention, it brings forward a proposition which alone, it thinks, can save the Democracy and the Liberals from shipwreck. The substance of the proposition is, that the Convention adopt a platform 'as acceptable as the one prepared at Cincinnati, and place upon it a pronounced Liberal Republican who has never been an unscrupulous partisan (Adams, or one as honest and unselfish as he), for President, and a Democrat of high character and unsullied reputation for Vice.' The *Journal*, though in the free trade interest, has all along been counted as a supporter of Mr. Greeley, but this article unsettles that calculation.

"There is a shrewd suspicion among Democrats of a certain class that this *Journal of Commerce* article foreshadows the policy to be pursued by the anti-Greeley men. The *Tribune* of this morning has some intimations of the same kind in its Washington despatches, and Mr. Greeley himself is reported as saying that the complexion of things began to look forbidding.

"The fact is, the letter of Senator Ferry has spoken out much of the Democratic feeling which previously was, in this quarter, 'red-hot' for the Farmer of Chappaqua."

Gen. Boynton writes from the thick atmosphere of Washington concerning Greeley and the Democracy. He says that up to the time he wrote the anti-Greeley feeling among Democrats had continued to weaken, so that Greeley's nomination at Baltimore seemed to be almost a "fixed fact." But there will be a "lively fight," for there are those who will not surrender without one, and even then will be only unacquescing captives. "A bolt," says the writer, "is regarded is much more than probable by some of the shrewdest Democrats here." We quote the remainder of the letter:

"It is very significant that bitter opposition to Greeley is rapidly developing itself among Democratic capitalists, and they are making it known without reserve to the party leaders here. With this class party is subordinate to business, and to secure commercial success there must be stability in government. They see no sure promise of this under Greeley; but, on the contrary, they fear a vacillating administration that will constantly unsettle values, and so all commercial interests. It is quite apparent from the indications here that Democratic capital will be for Grant as against Greeley. And this is an element that just now is giving those who care only for regaining political power much anxiety. It is too serious an indication to be neglected, since the percentage of Republican votes which the Democratic managers hope to draw off with Greeley is after all quite small. Some place it as low as ten per cent, and this leaves no margin for a secession of the heavy mercantile and financial element of the party on account of Greeley. Although the Liberals may now look upon these movements as in all senses Republican, the Democrats here who are laboring to have their party adopt it regard it as simply a plan to restore themselves to power by abandoning their old name. Except in name, and for all purposes of government policy, and all questions of securing party spoils, they expect to make the movement their own, and to claim the chief rewards of success if they achieve success.

"The moment Greeley is accepted at Baltimore, he and his followers will do battle under Democratic leaders, and the latter from motives of policy will allow the former to replace the old name and the old banner, which have become so distasteful and suspicious to loyal men, with that of Liberals, and the flag they have devised.

"The information which the Democrats here are receiving from all parts of the country is that only a small number of Republicans are jointing the Liberals; but still they hope it will be enough to turn the scale in the close States. With Greeley they see a chance of success without him and with a regular nominee, they fear a division of their party. Where they projected a disintegration of the Republican party as a result of the Cincinnati Convention, they find themselves at the point of dissolution, and the problem of saving themselves by adopting a new name, and welcoming old enemies as coworkers and friends, leaves no time for picturing and rejoicing in advance over a divided and helpless Republican organization.

"Many Republicans, who have no sympathy whatever with the Greeley movement, are beginning to congratulate each other over the prospect of the Democratic party accepting the Liberal platform, since it will end the old Democratic organization, and whatever the country may have in the future, it will be rid of that, and the elements which compose it will henceforth be known by some new name. And there are many who say that even four years of Greeley would not be too great a price to pay for the destruction of this party.

"There has been considerable talk for two or three days of a scheme said to be brewing to prevent the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, and to secure a ticket with Adams at its head. It can not be learned that this movement promises to gather much strength. Still, just now it does rest in the horizon the cloud as large as the hand. As a general disturbance of the political atmosphere, it may possibly rise and overshadow Baltimore. It has, however, created enough concern among Mr. Greeley's New York managers to bring a number of them here to reconnoiter, and devise means to meet the possible emergency. The situation, as it seems here, then, is this: Greeley will be the Democratic nominee. There will not be among his followers enough Republicans to change the old Democratic flavor. There may be such a secession of the money interest to Grant as to compensate the Republican party for the loss of the Liberals. Grant will represent the party which has brought the country through the trial of war, and the equally difficult days of settlement. Greeley will represent the old Democracy so thinly disguised that none will fail to recognize the dethroned monarch seeking power again."

Positive intelligence has been received at Washington to the effect that Hon. Francis Kiernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour and J. Thomas Spriggs, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., the latter of whom is a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, are all of them opposing the indorsement of Greeley by the Democratic Party.

A writer in *Nature* thinks he has proved by experience and observation on his own person, that a common and annoying form of skin-disease, "eczema," is sometimes produced by the cheaper kinds of soft soap. The columns of the *Tribune* have lately given evidence of the same fact—that is, if the term "eczema" means Presidential itch.

Letters Held for Postage, May 28th, 1872.

	Cents.
J. Hall Moker, Huntingdon, Pa.	1
Robert Megreith, Elizabeth, Ill.	1
Mrs. Jeremiah Nowman, New South Wales	4
Beedann Brothers, Baltimore, Md.	3
Fred. Gobandie, McKeesport, Pa.	3
Michael Harland, Jacob's Creek, Pa.	3
Miss Mary J. Johnston, New York, N. Y.	3
Robert Dennison, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
C. H. Garam & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
William Riley, Railroad Flat, Cal.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Run Over by the Cars.

About eleven o'clock Monday night, a horrible accident occursed at Verner Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about a mile before Allegheny. The victim was a man named Charles Wooster, a stone quarryman, residing at Jack's Run. It appears that the deceased had been to the city to procure medicine for his wife, who was ill. It is supposed that he became intoxicated, and lay down to sleep on the gravel pile between the tracks at Verner Station, and that in his sleep he rolled off the gravel to the rails. He was struck and run over by the Erie Express train, and his body dragged over a hundred yards. He was found literally cut to pieces, so that there was scarcely a vestige of humanity left. The corpse was taken to Fairman & Samson's undertaking establishment, and an inquest commenced by the Coroner. Owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,785, making the supply this week 6,991, or 941 more, against 629 last week. The market was firm and strong. There was a large attendance of buyers and a fair amount of business transacted. About 258 changed hands at a slight variation from the closing rates of last week. Sales at 7 75@8 00 for 1,159 lbs at $5@5 75; 108 Cherokee of 918 to 1,078 lbs at $6@6 75; 149 Texas steers of 995 to 1,077 lbs at $5 50@6 15; 129 Indiana steers of 1,156 to 1,294 lbs at $6 25@6 50. Sheep—Market weak and about ½c off last week's rates. Receipts of the week 1,203. Market active at sales better than last week. All the offerings sold, principally for shipping purposes at 4 75@4 95.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Our Carriage Manufacturers.

The carriage manufacturers of this city and vicinity are able to compete successfully with the best eastern establishments both in the quality of the work and in prices. Nowhere then there is no firm more deserving of especial mention than Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, whose work is superior in every respect to that of the most advanced styles of carriages or wagons. They are now introducing a new patent buck wagon, which is so decided an improvement on the old kind that its advantages are apparent at first sight. We advise all our readers to give them a call before ordering carriage work of any kind.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

Caution in Buying.

When a lady buys a sewing machine it is not so much a question for her whether she pays $40, $50, $60 or $100 for it as whether she gets a first class article. It is intended to last a lifetime and be a constant companion and helper. A bad machine will try her nerves, spoil her temper, injure her health, and after a season be discarded for perhaps another cheap article, also in turn certain to disappoint. Should the machine break she finds it difficult and expensive to get it repaired, whereas in buying one of the standard machines and paying for it the market price she is protected at all these points. Among these there is none better and more capable of performing so great a range of work as the American Buttonhole Overseaming and complete family sewing machine. Call on Mr. James Espy, the agent, at his parlor, No. 178 Liberty street, and see with what simplicity, ease and certainty it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work throughout the entire range of sewing.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Charles Heidsieck, Champagne.

Dry Sillery and "Extra," for sale by Littell & Mechling. TU

St. John's Church Entertainment.

This evening the first entertainment will be given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. John's Church (for the benefit of the church) in the Seventeenth ward school house on Fortieth street. The performance will consist of tableaux, statuary, comic and historic scenes, illustrated ballads, and will conclude with Jarley's Wax Works. The character of Mrs. Jarley is to be taken by a member of the Pittsburgh bar, who has kindly consented to tell "all he knows" of wax works. Among the pieces we see on the programme are "Maud Muller," "Auld Robin Gray" "The Evening Hymn of the Huguenots" and "Billaus." Aside from the fact that the performance is given for the benefit of a church, the manner in which everything will be placed on the stage should crowd the hall.

New Chian

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

The Republican Conventions

Are over and the result is announced elsewhere. Joe Liebler was not a candidate for any political position, but he is a candidate for popular favor as a trunk manufacturer and dealer. His claims are based upon the consideration that he makes the best and sells the cheapest trunk in the market. If you want a trunk, valise or traveling bag call on "the trunk king," at his central store, No. 104 Wood street, or his Allegheny branch, 131 Federal street.

The Home Shuttle.

Joseph H. Le Fevre, at No. 2 Sixth street, second floor, near the Suspension bridge, is the agent for the Home and Home Shuttle Sewing Machines. They are adapted to the largest range of work; are the most simple; the best made; the quietest and most durable, and run the lightest. The "lock stitch" which they make cannot be excelled for strength and beauty. They are warranted for five years, and all machines are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Rain or shine from thirty-seven to one hundred dollars, and the payments are made very easy. We advise one and all to examine these fine and beautiful machines.

Saturday, June 1st, at 2 P. M.,

Auction sale of R. E. Breed's lots, Fifty-fourth and Butler streets. Rain on Monday compelled a postponement. See advertisement in Auction Sale column. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

New Modern Style House.

For sale that new two-story press brick front house, mansard roof, on the corner of Arch street and Park Way, Allegheny city; marble mantels, grained, varnished, &c., in perfect style, bath room, water closet, range &c. This is the most desirable medium priced property now in the market. Terms easy. Apply to C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue. ws

CARDS FROM DR. HUNTER'S PATIENTS.

TESTIMONY FROM RESIDENTS OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 23d, 1872.

After having suffered for eleven years with Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and sought everywhere for relief without obtaining it, I applied to Dr. J. A. Hunter, of New York, at his office in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Fifth avenue, soon after he opened it.

I have rapidly improved since I commenced his treatment. His method of treating the disease is thorough and effectual. His instruments are entirely different from any I had ever used or seen, and enable me to apply the remedies to the seat of the disease *above the throat*.

I recommend all persons afflicted with this ailment to go to him for relief, satisfied none will be disappointed if they follow his directions.

C. HUGUS,
Cunninghams & Ihmsen's Glass Factory, East Birmingham.

ULCERATED AND MALIGNANT SORE THROAT CURED.

Six weeks since I became afflicted with a form of Sore Throat from which I suffered agony night and day. My throat was covered with large, deep ulcers, and I was unable to eat or sleep, and so weak I could scarcely walk.

I consulted two physicians of this city, but they did not give me the least relief. I was advised to go to Dr. Hunter and did so. I commenced to improve at once, and am now able to go to work again. I feel that both his skill and kindness toward me deserve some return beyond the fee which I paid him, and also that it is my duty to tell others afflicted as I was where they will find a physician who can relieve them.

DAVID GEORGE,
Woods & Co.'s Iron Works,
Temperanceville, Pa.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A CARD

FROM HENRY FEURHAKE,

Of the Firm of Armor, Feurhake & Co., Lithographers, Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 15, 1872.

I consulted Dr. J. A. Hunter about three weeks since for Catarrh and Deafness of over ten years standing.

I have rapidly improved since he took charge of my case. My hearing has almost entirely returned in one ear, and is daily improving in the other.

Dr. Hunter has succeeded in my case after many leading physicians of this city had failed to afford me the least relief. I am satisfied that he is a skillful physician and deserves the confidence of invalids.

HENRY FEURHAKE,
Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street,
Formerly St. Clair street.

REMARKS.

Catarrh is a very frequent cause of Deafness and was the origin in the above case.

The ears communicate with the parts affected in Catarrh—particularly in that form characterized by *"dropping into the throat"* of mucus and matter—by tubes a little over an inch long, called *Eustachian* tubes. The Catarrhal inflammation not only closes up the extremities which open into the parts *above the throat* and *behind* the nose, but in time also spread along them to the delicate parts of the inner ear.

The first evidences of these changes that the patient observes are *"noises in the ear,"* generally in one first, but sometimes both are affected about the same time. They may continue some months before perceptible diminution of hearing takes place, but its entire destruction is merely a matter of time.

We cannot remedy this form of deafness until we subdue the Catarrh upon which it is dependent. It is really a Catarrh of the inner ear, and must be treated in a similar manner to that in which we treat Catarrh of the nose and throat.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
69 Fifth avenue.

Matches with the Stamps On,

in any quantity, can be had at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

American Watches and How to Obtain One.

One of the largest and most varied assortments of American watches in either city will be found at the new and elegant jewelry store of Mr. John Mitsch, No. 102 East Ohio street, Allegheny City. Mr. Mitsch has recently adopted the system of selling watches upon installments, which enables all who have use for a watch, however poor, to buy and pay for one. You can buy an American watch at his store by paying at the rate of one dollar per week, an amount so small that anybody can save it from their earnings. At his establishment will also be found a great variety of fine French and American clocks and jewelry of every description, all of which is offered at the lowest prices.

The Inman Line

Offers peculiar advantages to European tourists, among which are comfortable state accommodations, the best living, the greatest amount of comfort, security and safety attainable, you should by all means secure your tickets by the Inman line when going to Europe, which you can do by calling on Mr. Thomas H. Rattigan, No. 47 Smithfield sreet, where plans of cabins can be seen and berths secured. The City of Antwerp and the City of Paris are announced to sail from New York on Thursday and Saturday of this week, respectively, and steamers will follow in regular order every Thursday and Saturday throughout the season.

2,000 Gross Percussion Matches,

1,000 gross blue tops, stamped as the trade directs, for sale at J. D. Thomson & Co.'s. MWF

Interesting to Buyers.

One of the rules adopted by Mr. Rossiter at his one price clothing store, No. 93 Smithfield street, Howard Block, is that all purchased goods are allowed to be returned, and the money refunded if the purchaser is not satisfied. This rule will be rigidly adhered to in every case, for the gentleman feels that the stock of clothing he offers to purchasers is of such a character that he can well afford to allow purchasers the privilege of returning any article. This fair offer none have taken advantage of that privilege.

There is on hand in the store a full stock of summer goods, all the choice colors, garments well made and prices the very lowest. No house can undersell No. 93. Drop in and supply yourself with a stock of clothing for the season.

Saturday, June 1st, at 2 P. M.,

Auction sale of R. E. Breed's lots, Fifty-fourth and Butler streets. Rain on Monday compelled a postponement. See advertisement in Auction Sale column. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

The Trade Supplied with Matches

At 240 Liberty street. MWF

Geyser Spring Water.

As a restorative to health and builder up of an enfeebled system this water usually produces the most prompt and satisfactory results. As a medicinal agency its effects are oftentimes almost marvelous. Testimonials from all quarters are received bearing witness to its wonderful cure of diseases, especially in cutaneous diseases or any of the various plaases of scrofula. It is used with telling effect in kidney disease, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, acidity of stomach, constipation and piles. It is a delightful beverage, and when taken as a cathartic leaves none of those unpleasant effects observable in the use of many other of the Saratoga waters. This superior medicine is to be had on draught at the drug stores of Messrs. McClarran & McKennan's, No. 85 Market street, and southeast corner of Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

DIED.

ADAIR—In Hutchison, Minnesota, Wednesday, May 22, 1872, HENRY IRWIN ADAIR, in the third year of his age.

Funeral THURSDAY MORNING, May 30th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, James Adair, Osborn. Friends of the family invited to attend

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood is the very essence of health and life. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is the apparatus—the arteries the distributors and the intestines the channels by which the waste matter is carried off. Upon the stomach and bowels these medicines act simultaneously. Twenty five cents per box or pot. MWF

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

May 29th, 1872—List No. 20.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adley Ruth
Abraham Lin
Alexander Mrs C
Atwell Clara E
Ashton Mrs Wm A
Atkins Loo
Bates Nancy
Baldwin Susan, 2
Barclay Julia
Banes E
Bain Mrs Mollie F
Best Mrs Ellen
Best Margaret, for
Bell Callie
Beam Mrs Cath
Blair Mrs Eliza
Boyd Sadie E
Boyd Eleanor
Bradford Mrs V
Brown Mrs D N
Brown Mrs Rebecca J
Bost Mrs M, 2
Byrne Mary C
Butler Mrs Roseno
Bumanstic Mrs C
Bussman M s So phia
Burke Dela
Burshia Blenge
Carmack Mrs Cor dela
Carr Jennie
Carter Anna
Cassel Clara
Chamberlain Mrs, for
Clark Ella
Conroy Mary J
Colton Lida
Corry Mrs M C
Cryster Mrs M, 2
Cooft Lucy
Cooke Mary
Davison Mrs John
Demos Johanna
Doolan Mary
Douglass Maggie
Doyle Julia
Donaldson (Veld)
Davoll Lydo J
Dilley Sarah S
Ebert Mrs Nancy
Earr Mrs Ellen
Fleming Mrs Margt
Fryer Emma J
Garbiola Mrs Ann
Gallis Mrs Cath
Gallagher Maggie
Galagher Mrs M I
Gallaher Mrs Eliz-abth
Grove Lucy B
Gordon Mrs
Haskell y Maria
Hall Virginia V
Hays Lydia S
Hatfield Mrs
Hamilton Mrs F C
Harp r Mrs H M
Herlinger n Mrs M
Herbert Margaret
Herron Mrs Clara
Herron Mrs Margaret
Heeron Mrs R
Hershell Mary A
Hibbert Mrs Anna
Hogan Bridget
Hocks Mrs Maggie J
Hoffman Caroline
Hooke Mary C
Houke Mary C
Jameson Mrs Jennie
Jalkings Mrs Mary Ann
King Clara
Kerr Mary
Klinefelter Mrs Lutie, 2
Levy Margaret
Kalis Maggie
Keiler Elizabeth
Lee Mrs
Kelly Mrs Mary
Kessel Mr Matilda
Kramer Mrs A M
Kimbert Mrs E
Levy Miss
Leiser Sophie K
Love Annie
Lakins Miss
Mann Cora A
Mahoney Mrs Walter
Maxwell Mrs Eliza
Maxwell Mrs H
Miller Mrs
Miller Mrs E
Miller Lottie W
Morris Mrs Margt
Mooiste Mrs Moore
Morse Mollie
Milton Mrs C E
Murphy Mrs Wm
McBride Jennie T
McBride Ellen
McGuigan Annie M
McGuigan Mrs E
McGinn Mrs Margaret
McCuny Mrs Maria A
McDowell Lolia
McKnight Fanny
McKeever Mrs O
McNeely Alabamy
McNeil Mrs Jarret
McMants Mollie
McShaffrey Maggie
Nisbam Lizza
Oakley Miss
Otter Mrs M J
Percy Mary A, for
Pearson Mary
Patterson Nannie M
Patterson L M
Plunkett Mrs, for May Allee
Reed Mrs Juliana
Richards Mrs Lou
Rigley Mrs
Roberts Len, 2
Semple Bella Dr
Scott Maggie E
Sword Ann S
Swellings M
Setzahlin Mrs J G
Sheard S A
Slater M
Smith Mrs W
Spring H M
Strong Mrs Wm
Stevens Mrs Hettie H
Steele Nina
Stevens Mrs EA
Stewart Mrs Maria J
Sullivan Mary
Washington Mrs L
Watterman Mary
Wilson Lizzie
Wilson Mrs L W
Wood Ella
Wardeck Margaretha
Weiss Maria
Wilson Mrs Allen M
Weaver Mrs M A
Yon Mrs Adolph J

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

Grim Thos H
Grundy A
Greene Pat
Griffith M
Grow W P
Hahn F
Hatty Thos R
Haines Hosea
Hall J R & G G
Hamilton Thos
Hanford H H
Hanlon Wm
Hanna W m
Hammill Jos W
Hamlin Thos E
Hannan A
Hasting Jno M
Harris Jas S
Harrison Wm
Hartid Wm J
Harvey Sis
Hatch E W
Hawkins H H
Hasslinger Louis
Heam Saml
Hashman Jno
Harkins W S
Hagnes H H
Hatfield D
Hawley Pat F
Hawley Jas S
Heber Geo
Heasel I
Heaton J
Hemmup, Brandon & Adams
Heyman M
Hemde son A K
Hemlock J H
Hedenbach & Mercer
Hern J K
Hasten Wm A
Hindman Dr J S
Hood R J
Hopkins Frank
Hoar, McConkey & Co
Holmes J K
Holmes A
Hodges Rev G H
Holt R P
Holmes Wm R
Horner A C & J H
Hornblower Rev D W
Houston A B
Hyde W H
Hudson A E
Hughey Jno
Highchall J W
Hurst Wm
Hunter G W
Hyatt Frank
Huntington J A
Hyde Thos 2
Hunter & Heim
Huey M A
Inskeep & Co A
Jager & Co C
Jamison F M
Janger & Co Chas
Jackson Jas
Jacobus Francis 12
Jones Rev Samuel
Jordon Peter
Jordon & Davison
Judd Jas L
Jones Geo
Jones Nelson
Jones A M
Jones A C & E S
Jones Jas
Johnson J
Kaiser Jos
Keane Hubor
Kenada Jno
Kenny Jas
Kerr Is H
Kessler C J
Kelly S (for)
Kelper A Co
Kingsland Geo
King Jno A
Kinin J
Kline J B
Knapp Chas
Knapp M or E
Koch F & Sons
Kohne & Low
Kooper Jno
Kramer Geo
Kuffman Dr D W
Kuntzsou Rich
Lamb T
Lapp Jacob
Lay Asa F M
Lake A J
Laughan O K 2
Lang D S
Lang Jno
Lenstrom Henry
Leibold H
Lear Louis
Lee J & Co
Leavitt Ed
Leach W B
Lee D E
Lee J G
Lee Jno W
Lee R H
Leiser Bros
Lemon Thos M
Lewis Edward
Lowan Wm
Lowry Chas
Lorles Thos
Lewis H W
Lrown J
Lusby Wm
Lothers Jas
Lunk Frank
Crosson Bernard
Lurra J
Cummings Mr
Cummins E
Cumming F W
Curtis B
Cutler B E
Culbertson J W & Co
Cunningham W
Cunningham W S
Cunningham S S
Dawson Rich
Daley J O
Day J K
Daily (of) Wm H
Davis Isaac
Dasscott H A
Drum Jas W
Davis Jas
Denies Geo
Dorsey & Son
De Rolette F H
Miller Jonathan
Downey O H
Dunn Thos
Deeley Thos J
Dixon W m
Dr shoff Wm
Dodge John C
Dodge Wm
Donch Geo M
Donnelly Fred
Douglass Jno
Dunn Wm
Dodd & Caskey 2
Dench Philip
Dresser S R
Dunn H P
Dugar J S
Dutro E
Dutcher A O
Dunbar Jas GeoW
Durbin W H
Durkle, T & Co
Dush Paul
Dunlavy Jno
Earl J V H
Eakins J
Edwards Thos
Elmlee Prof Wm
Ekin Wm M
Ellis
Ernest C M
Ernest Augus
Earnest Chas W
Engart Chas
Ewing E F
Ewing Jno
Fesan R
Fagan Simon
Farnham Frank
Fraiser Jas
Feian Jas
Fedder Robt
Fish & Armstrong
Fitzgerald Peter
Fletcher Wm
Fleming Mr
Fleming Jno D
Flanigan Jno (for)
Fonfats Jos
Fox G o
Ford G H
Fortune D A
Foster A
Fonk E
Forsyth Jno C
Forrester Saml
Frazier Jno
Frizes Wm
Freeman Peter
Fraily H W
Galt J
Gardner & Holt
Gessing Cas M
Gaskill Jas
Geidel Jos
Gettemeyer H J
Geretz E
Gergen E
Gilliino A
Gimal M
Glance Jas
Glover E J
Gosby M
Nelson P
Goon Isaac
Gerrish P
Goldam T
Nichols & Dr O O
Gray J o W
Graham R G
Grossman J
Grosser Wm
Nesbit Jno
Nelson Thos
Newton J E
Nesly W B
Noonan Jno
Nolan Jno
Nolan Thos
Nolan Wm
Nagle Jno
Nagle Jas
Nelson Michael
Nelson Saml
Nicholson Jno
Nicholson Jno
Nicholson Jno